

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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PRC EXPRESSES REGRET OVER U.S. RESCUE ATTEMPT

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Statement

OW270713 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA)--China hopes that "the U.S. and Iranian sides will both abide by norms of international relations, act with prudence and restraint and try to solve their differences through peaceful consultation", said the spokesman of the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China here today. The spokesman said in a statement:

"The problem of the American hostages has remained unsolved for half a year now. It not only causes the anxiety of the American people but also arouses wide international concern. We have always hoped, and we still hope, that the Iranian Government will, in accordance with principles of international relations, release the American hostages as soon as possible. However, we also consider that the U.S. Government's sanctions against Iran and its operation to rescue the hostages in violation of Iran's territorial integrity and sovereignty, are not helpful toward a solution, but would rather worsen the situation. We express regret at such U.S. actions. We hope that the U.S. and the Iranian sides will both abide by norms of international relations, act with prudence and restraint and try to solve their differences through peaceful consultation, so that no opportunity may be given to people who have ulterior motives."

RENMIN RIBAO Commentator's Article

HK281010 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Apr 80 p 1

[RENMIN RIBAO commentator's article: "Regrettable Action"]

[Text] After announcing its decision to sever relations with and take sanctions against Iran, the U.S. Government on 25 April sent aircraft into that country in an attempt to rescue the hostages. We cannot but express regret at the U.S. sanctions against Iran and the violation of Iran's territorial integrity.

The problem of the detention of American hostages by Iran has remained unsolved for 6 months now. It is understandable that the American people are deeply concerned about this. It is also the universal wish of the international community that the Iranian Government will abide by the norms of international relations and release the American hostages as soon as possible. However, as the development of events shows, this problem cannot be solved unless the U.S. and the Iranian sides act sensibly and with restraint and calmly carry out peaceful negotiations. Any rash move made regardless of the consequences can only complicate matters and make the solution of the problem more difficult.

The situation in the Persian Gulf has remained unstable for a long time. Ever since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the independence and security of the Gulf nations have been seriously threatened. It is the pressing task of the people of all countries to oppose the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan. It is very clear who will benefit from the worsening of U.S.-Iranian relations. We hope that both the United States and Iran will take the whole situation into account, act with restraint and avoid the further worsening of events so that no opportunity may be given to people who have ulterior motives. The settlement of the hostage problem through negotiations and the gradual improvement of relations between the United States and Iran not only conform with the interests of the two countries but will help stabilize the world situation.

STATEMENTS ON HOSTAGE RESCUE ATTEMPT

White House Statement

OW251650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 25 (XINHUA)--The U.S. Government announced today that a military action to rescue its hostages in Tehran failed because of "equipment failure", according to a report from Washington.

A White House statement, which was read out by White House Press Secretary Jody Powell at a news conference, said that the two airplanes sent by the United States on the rescue mission collided in a remote desert strip inside Iran. Among the personnel aboard the two airplanes, eight were killed and several others injured. The press secretary also said that all those who survived have been flown out of Iran.

Powell said that there had been no armed conflict between the rescue members and Iran's armed units. He also pointed out that the rescue mission had been ordered for humanitarian reasons, to protect U.S. national interests and to ease international tension, and not out of hostility towards Iran or its people.

"The President had ordered the cancellation of an operation in Iran that was under way to prepare for a rescue of our hostages," the press secretary said, adding: "The President accepted full responsibility for the mission." Powell did not say when the operation took place or where the U.S. force had landed.

Carter Address

OW251906 Beijing XINHUA in English 1856 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Washington, April 25 (XINHUA)--U.S. President Carter in a nationally televised address today dealt with an aborted attempt to rescue American hostages in Iran.

He said late yesterday he "cancelled a carefully planned operation which was under way in Iran to position our rescue team for a later withdrawal of American hostages who have been held captive there since November 4.

"Equipment failure in the rescue helicopter made it necessary to end the mission. As our team was withdrawing after my order to do so, two of our American aircraft collided on the ground following a refueling operation in a remote desert location in Iran. There was no fighting. There was no combat," he said. But "eight of the crewmen of the two aircraft which collided were killed and several other Americans were hurt in the accident," and these people were immediately airlifted from Iran.

The President said, "The mission on which they were involved was a humanitarian mission. It was not directed against Iran. It was not directed against the people of Iran. It was not undertaken with any feeling of hostility toward Iran or its people. It has caused no Iranian casualties."

He said he made the decision to commence the rescue operation plans with the "steady unraveling of authority in Iran and the mounting dangers that were posed to the safety of the hostages themselves and the growing realization that their early release was highly unlikely." "I ordered this rescue mission prepared in order to safeguard American lives and protect America's national interests and to reduce the tensions in the world that have been caused among many nations as this crisis has continued," he continued.

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After accepting the responsibility in his decision to attempt the rescue operation and to cancel it, Carter said, "In the aftermath of the attempt, we continue to hold the Government of Iran responsible for the safety and for the early release of the American hostages who have been held so long. He added: "The United States remains determined to bring about their safe release at the earliest date possible."

"We will seek to continue along with other nations and the officials of Iran a prompt resolution of the crisis without any loss of life and through peaceful and diplomatic means," President Carter said.

Brown Press Conferences

OW260118 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Washington, April 25 (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown disclosed more information today about the abortive operation to rescue the American hostages held in Iran. At a Pentagon press conference at noon today Brown stressed that this was a rescue operation, not a military action.

He said: "On the late evening and early morning of April 24 and 25 (Tehran time), approximately 90 U.S. military personnel, together with the air crews, embarked on an operation to prepare for a rescue of the U.S. citizens held hostage in Iran.

"The 8 helicopters and associated transport aircraft were enroute to a remote landing site, 200 miles from Tehran in the Iranian desert, that was to be used for refueling. Depending on the success of that and other steps, a later decision was to have been made on the actual rescue attempt.

"Because we knew the long, arduous trip would tax the capacity of the helicopters, we added redundancy to assure we could continue if some became unusable. Two of the helicopters experienced problems en route. One landed in the desert and its crew was picked up by another helicopter, which proceeded to the refueling point. The second helicopter reversed course and landed aboard the carrier Nimitz in the Arabian Sea. Upon arrival at the desert landing site, a third helicopter experienced a severe hydraulic malfunction which put it out of commission. The operations plan provided for termination of the mission if there were less than six helicopters operational at this point. Therefore, we decided to call off the operation."

He said, "As the aircraft were preparing to depart in complete darkness, a helicopter and a C-130 aircraft collided. Both immediately caught fire. Eight of our men were killed and four others suffered burns. To insure the safe evacuation of the rest of the party, the commander directed his men to leave the helicopters and depart on the remaining C-130's. This left behind the four functioning helicopters, the one inoperative helicopter and the burning wreckage of one helicopter and one C-130."

He disclosed the decision on the operation was made about two weeks ago while planning and training had been underway since last November. He said: "In our opinion it represented the best course of action for getting our hostages out of Iran expeditiously. And it was also the course that raised the least risk of harming the Iranian people, and the least risk of causing instability in this troubled region." He reiterated the U.S. position to seek a peaceful solution of the hostage problem but he did not rule out other options in the future. "We will not rest until we have secured the release of the hostages," he said.

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XINHUA CITES REPORT ON VANCE RESIGNATION

OW280408 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0308 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr--According to a report from Washington, high-ranking U.S. Government officials disclosed to AP that the U.S. secretary of state has submitted his resignation. These officials said that the main reason for Vance's resignation was that he opposed Carter's decision to send the U.S. commando forces to Iran to rescue the American hostages.

BRZEZINSKI DISCUSSES IRAN, AFGHANISTAN

OW280756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Washington, April 27 (XINHUA)--Assistant to the President for National Security Zbigniew Brzezinski said today that it's U.S. reference and "it's in Iran's interest" to resolve the hostage issue peacefully. He said Iran's "enemies are gathering force. Responsible Iranians have to contemplate the consequences of this for Iran. And if a peaceful resolution is to be found they have to play the role."

Speaking on the ABC television program today he expressed the hope Iranian leaders would realize that "a perpetuation of this situation is likely to produce conditions for Iran which might be disastrous for its national well-being." He reminded the Iranians that in the past they have been subject to foreign domination, particularly to that of the Russians, and that they are creating conditions which may end up being very painful to themselves. He said the U.S. "is prepared to do all that is necessary" to obtain the release of the hostages, and "will persist in these efforts".

Referring to the situation in Afghanistan, Brzezinski said, "We are dealing with a significant expansion of Soviet power southward. This does pose, potentially, a significant danger to the Persian Gulf region, a region of vital interest to Western Europe and to Japan and to us."

LI XIANNIAN COMMENTS ON PRC-U.S. RELATIONS

OW271210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Li Xiannian met here this morning with a delegation of the board of directors of the American Newspaper Publishers Association. The delegation is led by Allen Neuharth, chairman of the Executive Committee of the association which comprises publishers from 1,300 U.S. and Canadian newspapers.

Vice-Premier Li answered the questions raised by the American friends. Referring to the Sino-U.S. relations, the Chinese vice-premier said that China has been satisfied in the main with the development of the relations between the two countries since the visit to China by former U.S. President Nixon. The prospects for their relationship will be very good so long as the governments and people of the two countries continue to further their friendly relations in accordance with the principles of Sino-U.S. joint communique, he added.

Present on the occasion were Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Lu Xuzhang, director-general of the General Administration for Travel and Tourism; and An Gang, deputy chief-editor of the PEOPLE'S DAILY. The U.S. guests arrived in Beijing yesterday.

XINHUA ON USSR 'TAKING ADVANGAGE' OF U.S. RESCUE FAILURE

OW271848 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1631 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Commentary by XINHUA reporter Guo Ping: "Guard Against the Soviet Union Taking Advantage of the Situation To Benefit Itself"]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr--The U.S. abortive attempt to rescue the hostages by force has aroused strong reaction the world over. Many Asian and African countries have strongly opposed the U.S. action of violating Iran's territorial integrity. The reactions within the United States and among its Western allies are different. Some people have expressed sympathy and support, or understanding, but many others are surprised, disturbed and opposed to this action. Some people are worried about the consequences that may arise from this action. World opinion still hopes that both the U.S. and Iran will maintain a sensible and restrained attitude, abide by norms of international relations and solve their differences through peaceful means.

The U.S. sanctions against Iran and its action in violation of Iran's territorial integrity are not helpful toward a solution. Iran has scattered the hostages to various locations, and the original activities of mediation on the hostage issue by other nations and Iran's flexible attitude will definitely meet with greater difficulties. Obviously U.S.-Iranian relations have deteriorated.

What is more serious is that the U.S. sanctions and intrusion against Iran have supplied the Soviet Union with an opportunity to push its strategy to advance to the warm oceans in the south. Moscow hopes the more tumultuous the situation in the Gulf and the Middle East and the more stalemated and protracted the problem of American hostages are, the better it will be..

1. The Soviet Union may take this opportunity to divert world attention from the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. This could reduce the pressure imposed on the Soviet Union by world opinion and improve its passive situation morally. At a time when everyone is slackening attention of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union could unhurriedly deal with the Afghan people's resistance movement and plan the next step in its strategy to advance to the warm oceans in the south.
2. Appearing as the "protector" of Iran, Moscow may take advantage of the opportunity to support Iran in opposing the United States to increase its influence in Iran so as to obtain a favorable position in this most strategically important country. After seizing Afghanistan, the Soviet Union actually has faced great difficulties in taking an immediate further step to push southward toward Pakistan and Iran. But the U.S. action today helps the Soviet Union.
3. According to the military point of view, the U.S. action has provided the Soviet Union with an excuse to intensify its military deployment along the Iranian border and in the Indian Ocean. While increasing its military strength in the areas near the Iranian border and stepping up its naval operations in the Indian Ocean, the Soviet Union has hoped that certain military actions would be taken by the United States during the Iranian crisis so that Soviet military action can be justified, even though Soviet military deployments pose a serious threat to the security of Iran and other Gulf countries as well as to European and world peace.

The U.S. AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY reports that the strength of the Soviet Union's army divisions stationed in the Soviet-Iranian border area has reached 60-80 percent of the strength stipulated, and that these units are being equipped with still more modern new weapons and equipment. The Soviet Union has strengthened its military forces along the border between the Caspian Sea region and (Iran's) northern Azarbaijan Province and in the outer Caucasus region between the Caspian Sea and the Black Sea. The Soviet Union also has deployed over 800 tactical fighters to places not far from the northern border of Iran. On the eastern side, the Soviet troops invading Afghanistan have been deployed from the eastern front to the western front and assembled facing the Afghan-Iranian border near Afghanistan's Herat City. Some foreign analysts believe that these military activities of the Soviet Union are similar to those actions adopted by the Soviet Union on the eve of invading Afghanistan last December. Once the situation worsens, the Soviet Union can cite the 1921 Soviet-Iranian treaty to dispatch troops into Iran.

4. The Soviet Union is taking advantage of the aggravation of U.S.-Iranian relations and reaping the spoils of victory without lifting a finger. This is also obvious in the economic field. After the United States announced the application of economic sanctions against Iran, the Soviet Union immediately dispatched a large economic and trade delegation to Iran, and the two sides speedily signed a protocol on an economic agreement. After the United States disclosed that it was possible to enforce a maritime blockade against Iran, the Soviet Union told Iran through various channels that Iran may use Soviet soil to solve the question of "going by land when water traffic is not open." The Soviet-Iranian natural gas talks, suspended last month because the Soviet Union pressed for a low price, will soon be restored. Just as the British TIMES editorial said while commenting on taking economic sanctions against Iran, "they are of no avail to the interests of the West in that region. Instead, they may help expand Soviet influence and the West may suffer losses."

MOSCOW MEDIA CRITICIZE U.S. RESCUE TRY

OW280324 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1526 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr--Moscow's response to the U.S. hostage rescue operation in Iran was prompt and strong. Finding it hard to conceal their happiness, Moscow immediately launched an intense anti-U.S. propaganda offensive to divert world public opinion from its invasion of Afghanistan.

On the day of the rescue attempt, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, visiting Paris, was the first to condemn the U.S. move. TASS transmitted a series of reports and commentaries on 25 April, denouncing the U.S. move as "an act of aggression" and "a bandit raid." In an ominous tone, it also condemned the United States, saying that "it could cost the lives of thousands of innocent people and make the Persian Gulf region a source of war." In reporting "reactions" from around the world, TASS exaggerated "the indignation and dissatisfaction" of the American people, as well as "the strong protest of the people and the anxiety and condemnation of political personages in Western Europe."

In this regard, the Soviet Army paper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 27 April carried a commentary preaching that the current situation "requires that the sharpest vigilance be maintained to guard against those who like to play with fire." Apparently, this was designed by the Soviet Union to provide a pretext for its recent stepped-up military deployment along the Iranian border and its naval movements in the Indian Ocean.

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Trying hard to drive a wedge between Western Europe and the United States, TASS propagandized that "the U.S. move was taken without either consulting with the allies or notifying them in advance," and that "it was a great threat to all countries of the world, including the allies and partners in the political and military bloc formed with the United States."

In a commentary, IZVESTIYA said that U.S. policy would "drag West European countries into the recent dangerous conflict."

REPORTAGE ON GROMYKO'S VISIT TO PARIS

Talks With Giscard

OW251236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Paris, April 24 (XINHUA)--Two days of intensive talks between French Government leaders and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko have failed to resolve the differences between Paris and Moscow over the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Talks were held between President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Gromyko this morning and during lunch. French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet had another meeting with his Soviet counterpart this afternoon. A French Foreign Ministry spokesman said the two sides have had talks totalling ten hours, with four-fifths of the the time devoted to Afghanistan. Authoritative sources said these talks revealed "fundamental differences" in the two countries' approaches to the Afghan crisis, according to an AFP dispatch.

After his meeting with President d'Estaing, however, Gromyko told reporters that their talks were "constructive and useful". While sticking to Moscow's version of events in Afghanistan during the talks, Gromyko told reporters that "it is our hope that France will work in the same direction." These deliberately reassuring remarks have interpreted by the French press as confirmation of the deep differences currently dividing Paris and Moscow, and also of the Soviet intention of separating France from its Western allies, at least in their policy toward the Soviet Union over Afghanistan.

French deputy presidential spokesman Jacques Blot told reporters that during the talks Giscard d'Estaing reaffirmed the French position that "an initiative be taken (by the Soviet Union) which leads to the evacuation of Soviet forces from Afghanistan so that that country is able to decide its own destiny itself without outside interference and conforming with the policy of non-alignment. In view of the fact that Gromyko only repeated Soviet views on the Afghan question and did not produce anything new and convincing, Blot announced that "France does not, in the present situation, expect to see Moscow take early initiatives leading to a withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan."

During the talks, Francois-Poncet stressed that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan could not be considered an isolated local conflict, but was hurting international relations and detente, which was of particular interest to France. The two foreign ministers also discussed the conference on cooperation and security in Europe, the Middle East, Southeast Asia with special stress on Kampuchea, and bilateral relations.

Dozens of people staged a peaceful demonstration outside the Presidential Palace when the talks were going on. They protested against political repression in the Soviet Union and demanded the release of political prisoners there.

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Press Conference; Communique Issued

OW260252 Beijing XINHUA in English 0242 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Paris, April 25 (XINHUA)--Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko left here for home this afternoon after a 48-hour visit in which he failed to reach any agreement with French leaders on the Afghan issue.

At a limited press conference in the Soviet Embassy here this morning, Gromyko made it clear that the Soviet Union would not withdraw its troops from Afghanistan at the present time. Any talk based on the concept that discussion on and solution of the Afghan problem should be preceded by Soviet troops withdrawal is "an illusion, a waste of time and energy, and an unrealistic plan", he said.

Gromyko blamed the United States and its allies for the deterioration of international tension. He also attacked China.

A French official spokesman described the difference between Paris and Moscow as "fundamental differences of analysis".

A communique issued by the French Foreign Ministry at the end of Gromyko's visit simply said there had been a "frank and profound exchange of views," adding that "each side expressed its views on the Afghan incident." On disarmament in Europe, the communique said the two sides hoped that a mandate would be adopted in Madrid for a conference on European disarmament, but it did not elaborate on the issue.

Referring to the Madrid conference, the French paper LE MONDE reported today that President Giscard d'Estaing had emphasized that to make the conference useful, it was necessary to put an end to the tension and therefore, the Afghan problem should be resolved.

Gromyko announced that the French president had renewed his invitation to Leonid Brezhnev to visit France. Gromyko also invited his French counterpart Jean Francois-Poncet to visit the Soviet Union. The dates for the visits will be fixed later.

XINHUA Correspondent on Visit

OW251918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1905 GMT 25 Apr 80

[By XINHUA correspondent: "Moscow's First Post-Invasion Diplomatic Move Fizzles Out"]

[Text] Beijing, April 25 (XINHUA)--Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko's France visit is Moscow's first move to revive its "detente" offensive in Western Europe following the invasion of Afghanistan as part of its southward thrust. But, the result is disappointing.

Western press comments pointed out that the purpose of Gromyko's France trip is to capitalize on the "special relations" arising from 15 years of dialogue between Paris and Moscow and try "to drive a wedge between France and its Western allies, particularly the U.S. and West Germany".

However, French leaders in their talks with Gromyko have adhered to the common stand of the West against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Briefing the press on the French approach to the talks, a senior French diplomat said: "We want to bring the Russians to understand the gravity and depth of feeling that exists in the West over Afghanistan."

Gromyko tried to convince France that the Soviet troops were sent to Afghanistan "legally" in response to a threat posed by "foreign elements" in that country. But Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet pointed out that Gromyko had been unable to produce anything new to prove that his assertion was true. French officials said that according to their best information, there are no other foreign elements in Afghanistan.

Gromyko called the Afghan incident a "local affair" "limited in space and time", which did not affect detente in Europe. However, Francois-Poncet emphasized that the invasion, far from being a "local affair," had a disastrous effect on international relations as a whole.

French President Giscard d'Estaing emphasized that "the re-establishment of a climate of confidence necessary for detente to progress requires that an initiative be taken which would culminate in the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan."

It is only natural that nothing has come out of the talks between the two sides whose differences over the central topic of discussion were so apparent.

It was reported that the two sides even failed to reach agreement on the agenda of the talks. REUTER noted that Gromyko visited France in "an atmosphere of icy disapproval". The Paris paper LE MATIN called the Franco-Soviet talks "a dialogue of the deaf". AFP quoted a French press comment on April 23 as saying, "The Franco-Soviet disagreement is total and Gromyko's visit to France proves to be an impossible mission."

SOVIETS DETAIN JAPANESE FISHING BOAT

OW191008 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Tokyo, April 19 (XINHUA)--A Japanese fishing boat from Toyama Prefecture was detained by a Soviet surveillance boat while fishing in the Sea of Japan yesterday morning, according to a KYODO report.

The Soviet side accused the Japanese boat of fishing within 200 nautical miles of the Soviet territorial waters and disobeying orders to stop sailing.

A Japanese surveillance boat sailed to the scene immediately after the accident. The Japanese side pointed out that the fishing boat was operating in the waters of the economic zone of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Japanese boats are allowed to fish there under a provisional protocol reached by Japan and the DPRK.

USSR CONDUCTS SIBERIAN NUCLEAR TEST

OW251928 Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Stockholm, April 25 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union conducted an underground nuclear test in the Semipalatinsk area of west Siberia, reported the Swedish Uppsala Seismological Institute today. The report said that the blast set off at 06:04 hours (Swedish time) today was equivalent to an earthquake registering 6.3 on the Richter scale.

XINHUA REFUTES SRV ALLEGATIONS OF SINO-CHILEAN COLLUSION

OW260128 Beijing XINHUA in English 0109 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent: "A Filthy Stunt"]

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese party newspaper, NHAN DAN, recently published three "confidential documents" to prove what it called Sino-Chilean "collusion." China was supposed to have exchanged "secret messages" and "information" with Chile and to have promised to supply Chile with "nuclear technology." On the following day of the publication, TASS levelled an attack on China based on these "documents."

Moscow and Hanoi want to prove China's "long-term, underhand collusion" and what TASS alleged "vile alliance" with Chile. But the evidence they laid out is the child of their own perverted imagination. As a matter of fact, the whole thing is sheer fabrication, a cheap propaganda stunt.

For years, the Soviet authorities and some of their followers such as the Hanoi leadership have indulged themselves in spreading rumors about Sino-Chilean relations, rumors which had been demolished by facts. In the three "documents" published by NHAN DAN, there is little that is new. They consist largely of repetition of old lies and revamped versions of exploded rumors. They only serve to show how eager these rumor-mongers are in reviling China and to what depth they are willing to stoop in this anti-China business.

China consistently follows a foreign policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. Its diplomatic activity is open and above-board. It does not go in for what the Kremlin's KGB is widely known to have been doing all along. It is, indeed, amusing to see how Moscow and Hanoi ganged up to accuse China, on the strength of purely fabricated "documents", of doing what they themselves are addicted to do.

In his report on the puzzling "documents", the AFP reporter in Hanoi noted that "NHAN DAN did not say how it obtained the documents" and that "it published a partial photograph of them, but this did not permit the newspaper readers to decipher them." One naturally would wonder how such "confidential documents" could have fallen into the hands of the Vietnamese and why is it necessary to print just a "partial photograph" of them.

However, it is even more puzzling when one compares the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY report with the "documents" published in NHAN DAN. VNA says that the second "document" was signed in 1979 while NHAN DAN claims that it was signed in 1978. According to VNA, the third "document" carries the serial number 041978, while according to NHAN DAN, it was 041798.

BRIEFS

GYMNASTS END THAILAND TOUR--Bangkok, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--The Chinese August First Gymnastic Team left here for home this morning after a 3-week performance tour in Thailand. The gymnastic team travelled 30,000 kilometers and gave 16 performances to more than 50,000 spectators in 7 provinces. Showing keen interest in gymnastics, some people even made long trips to see a performance. The performance tour has helped strengthen the friendly ties between the Chinese and Thai people. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0828 GMT 22 Apr 80 OW]

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BERLINGUER CONCLUDES VISIT TO FAR EAST

XINHUA Reviews Visit

OW251658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 25 Apr 80

["Historic Event--Italian C.P. Delegation's Visit to China"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA)--The visit to China of the delegation of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party has marked the resumption and a new stage of development of relations between the Chinese and Italian communist parties.

During the visit, which ends today, leaders of the two parties exchanged views about issues of common interest, described the situation in their own countries and explained the problems they face and their respective political lines, principles and policies. They also reviewed the international situation and briefed each other on their own external policies and positions in international activities. The dialogue helped deepen mutual understanding and both sides said they were satisfied.

In Beijing, the Italian delegation, led by General Secretary Enrico Berlinguer, met on separate occasions with Hua Guofeng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (C.P.C.) and Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee. The delegation also held five rounds of talks with the delegation of the C.P.C. Central Committee, led by General Secretary Hu Yaobang.

Berlinguer said later that the Chinese comrades' explanation enabled his delegation to have a better understanding of China's current situation and the future tasks identified by the C.P.C. He spoke highly of the drive and enthusiasm of the Chinese party and people in their efforts to complete these tasks and he wished the C.P.C. success in achieving its great goals.

Hu Yaobang paid tribute to the Italian communists for their consistent policy of independence, their ability to sum up experience and their exploration of the road to socialism. He was gladdened by the achievements of the Italian Communist Party.

Generally speaking the two parties, while reserving separate views on some important questions, found common ground on many issues such as opposing war and safeguarding world peace.

Each side expressed its views frankly and in a comradely manner on an equal basis. They agreed that it was only normal for them to have differences on certain issues as their past experiences and present environments differed, and that these differences should not be an obstacle to developing relations between them. They felt that these differences would gradually be removed when further mutual understanding was achieved through future contacts, discussions and exchanges of opinions, and through the test of practice in the revolutionary struggle. Neither side would impose its views on the other.

The Italian Communist Party has a glorious history of struggle. It has strong influence among the masses and enjoys great international prestige. For decades, the C.P.I. exerted tremendous efforts and made positive contributions to the struggle against fascism, to the defence of Italy's national interests and to the exploration of the road towards socialism.

The Chinese Communist Party, governing the most populous socialist country in the world, is striving, together with all the Chinese people, to modernize the country.

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A traditional friendship exists between the communist parties of China and Italy. After the suspension of relations for a period in the past, the two parties are now seeking the way to understanding and collaboration in the spirit of looking forward. This is in total conformity with the fundamental interests of the working people of China and Italy and with the interests of the international communist movement and the cause of world peace.

On behalf of the C.P.I. Central Committee, Berlinguer invited the C.P.C. Central Committee to send a delegation to Italy at a time convenient to both parties, and Hu Yaobang accepted the invitation with pleasure on behalf of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

Now the visit is drawing to a close. The two parties agree that they will further develop their relations on the basis of independence and mutual respect, so as to contribute to world peace and co-existence, and to the development of relations between China and Italy and the peoples of the two countries.

The C.P.I. delegation also took time out to tour Beijing, Shanghai and Hangzhou, where they visited factories, a university and a rural people's commune, and had extensive contacts with people from different walks of life.

Feted by Guangdong First Secretary

OW251858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Guangzhou, April 25 (XINHUA)--The delegation of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party led by its General Secretary Enrico Berlinguer was entertained at a banquet given here by the Guangdong Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China this evening.

Xi Zhongxun, member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and first secretary of the C.P.C. Guangdong Provincial Committee, proposed a toast at the banquet. He congratulated the Italian party delegation on its successful visit to China. He said that like other people in the whole country, the people of Guangdong Province treasured the friendship and cooperation between the two parties and two peoples of China and Italy. "We shall contribute afresh to the further development of this friendship," he added.

In reply, General Secretary Berlinguer praised the people of Guangdong Province for their glorious revolutionary tradition. He said that Guangdong Province and Guangzhou City had played an important role in China's revolutionary struggles. "Today, the people here are working vigorously for progress and the magnificent goal of modernization. In addition, Guangzhou has extensive contacts with various countries of the world including Italy. We, therefore, feel very happy to be here and have contact with you comrades," he said. Berlinguer said that the talks between leaders of the communist parties of Italy and China were held under conditions of mutual respect. The talks had promoted better understanding and developed greater friendship.

Among those attending the banquet were Yang Shangkun, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, second secretary of the Guangdong Provincial Committee of the C.P.C. and first secretary of the Guangzhou Municipal Committee of the C.P.C.; Feng Xuan, member of the Central Committee of the C.P.C. and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee who accompanied the delegation to Guangzhou, and Gong Zirong, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial Committee of the C.P.C.

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After the banquet, Berlinguer and other members of the delegation, accompanied by Feng Xuan and Gong Zirong, visited the China's 1980 spring export commodities fair.

The delegation flew in to Guangzhou this afternoon from Beijing. Among those greeting the Italian comrades at the airport were Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun and Gong Zirong. The delegation will leave Guangzhou tomorrow for home via Hong Kong.

Arrives in Rome

OW271602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1556 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Rome, April 27 (XINHUA)--Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, said here today that resumption of the relations between the communist parties of China and Italy was of "major significance". "We believe that in respect of timing and method, the resumption of relations is of major significance to the entire international workers' movement and all forces of peace and progress," he noted.

The general secretary and the Italian Communist Party delegation he led flew back here this morning from a visit to China and Korea.

Speaking with reporters at the airport, he reiterated his satisfaction with his meetings with Chinese and Korean comrades. Berlinguer added that "the serious and deep-going talks with Chinese leaders indicated that a frank and open statement of differences will not hinder the progress of a useful dialogue, nor will it hinder efforts made to reach mutual understanding, or hinder the seeking of unanimity and cooperation."

On the U.S.-Iranian dispute, he hoped that it would be solved through political dialogue and consultation.

KANG SHIEN MEETS EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT MISSION

OW261536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Kang Shien met here this evening with the European Management Forum mission to China led by its associate director, Mr. Stephane Garelli. The European Management Forum is an organization promoting contacts and exchanges of experience among enterprises in West European countries with a view to expanding international exchanges and cooperation. The visiting mission consists of 12 members from the Federal Republic of Germany and Austria. They are currently in China to explore the possibilities of economic cooperation and to promote exchanges of experience between enterprises in West European countries and China.

The meeting was followed by a banquet hosted by Vice-Premier Kang Shien in honour of the mission.

Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr. Guenther Schoedel and the Austrian interim charge d'affaires, Mr. Peter Niesner were present on both occasions. Also present was Yuan Baohua, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission and president of the China Business Management Association.

The mission arrived in Beijing on April 21 at the invitation of the State Economic Commission and the China Business Management Association.

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XINHUA: AUSTRIA UPDATING AIR DEFENSE WEAPONRY

OW241929 Beijing XINHUA in English 1850 GMT 24 Apr 80

[By XINHUA correspondent Hua Xiqi]

[Text] Vienna, April 23 (XINHUA)--The Austrian Government has decided to spend 5,000 million schillings to purchase 24 up-to-date intercept aircraft in an effort to beef up the air-defence power of its Federal Armed Forces. This is the first important step ever taken by the Austrian Government in this respect over the past few years, and is favourably received by the Austrian people.

Observers here see the government decision as a logical answer to the exacerbating world situation today. It indicates that in face of the harsh reality and for its own safety, Austria must be firm in taking the road of safeguarding neutrality through armament.

Austria's air-defence force has traditionally been weak. The few pursuit planes of its Federal Armed Forces have long been obsolescent and almost incompetent for air defence. During the period of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, Soviet military planes had on more than one hundred occasions intruded into Austria's territorial air without being effectively intercepted by Austrian Air Force. The Austrian people have been deeply worried about this, and are anxious to improve this situation so that the history of 1968 will not repeat itself.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is a terrible shock to all people in Austria. It has given them much food for thought and become a topic of discussion on various occasions. Many papers pointed out in their articles that since Soviet Armed Forces could occupy a non-aligned sovereign country today, they certainly can use force to deal with a neutral country tomorrow.

The paper KURIER noted in a commentary that although Afghanistan is far away from Austria, the same troops are so close to this country that the latter must be prepared against a possible invasion.

In a recent interview with DIE PRESSE, Emil Spannocchi, commander in chief of the Federal Armed Forces, pointed out sharply that the fact that the Federal Forces have no interceptor planes indispensable to the cause of defending the territorial air might well lead the country to "the hell of the policy of neutrality."

On the international situation, President of the Austrian National Defence Academy Wilhelm Kuntner said recently that the possibility of the outbreak of a military conflict between East and West in the coming years can not be ruled out. In such an eventuality, Austria can hardly avoid getting involved. He stressed that Austria must not only purchase advanced planes, but also obtain sophisticated anti-aircraft and anti-tank missiles.

Austria's measures to reinforce its defence are obviously a bitter pill for Moscow to swallow. In a recent article, PRAVDA lashed out at General Kuntner and even went so far as to threateningly warn him to be more careful. But, instead of being scared, the general made a public reply, pointing out explicitly that in the present situation it is entirely justified for Austria to obtain arms for self-defence.

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IRANIAN MILITARY ISSUES STATEMENT ON RESCUE ATTEMPT

OW251506 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 25 (XINHUA)--The Iranian Joint Chief of General Staff issued a statement this afternoon saying that two U.S. aircraft crashed each other and fell down at Tabas in Khorusan Province, Radio Iran reported. The statement said that the two planes carried a number of C.I.A. agents and Marines who imprudently wanted to land at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran to rescue U.S. hostages.

QOTBZADEH THREATENS RETALIATORY BLOCKADE OF PERSIAN GULF

OW251300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 25 (XINHUA)--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh announced here in an interview with Iran radio and television last night: If the U.S. "attempts to mine our shores or prevent our oil from being exported, there is no reason for us to permit that oil from the Persian Gulf should be exported to the world." "We shall block off the entire Persian Gulf at whatever cost, and no matter how heavily we came under fire," he declared.

Speaking about the decision of the European Economic Community to impose economic sanctions on Iran within a month if the American hostages are not released, the foreign minister said: "Of course we are sorry about this initial decision." He said he was sorry that "the European countries have shown themselves to be so dependent not only on the overall strategic policies of the United States, but what is worse, dependent on the internal political games of the United States."

Referring to the American hostages, the foreign minister said "We have said time and again that we shall not surrender to force and pressure."

BANI-SADR ON IRAN'S RELATIONS WITH W. EUROPE, USSR

OW270550 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1752 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing 24 Apr--In an interview with a French television reporter on 23 April, Iranian President Bani-Sadr said that Iran did not plan to sever relations with Europe because the nine EEC member states agreed to take sanctions against Iran, according to reports from Tehran. Bani-Sadr said: "Since these sanctions are more political than economic, they will not do too much harm to Iran's economy." However, he also said that it was unwise for Europe "to follow the United States in threatening Iran."

In answering a question on Iran's signing of a new trade agreement with the Soviet Union, Bani-Sadr said that Iran would not allow the Russians to have the same influence in Iran as the United States had.

At a news conference the same day in Tehran, Beheshti, secretary of the Iranian Revolution Council, dealt with the effects of Europe's sanctions by saying: "Europe should understand that the world is bigger than Europe and the United States." He noted that Iran had other trade channels.

Commenting on the proposal to strengthen Iran's trade relations with the Soviet Union, Beheshti said that it did not mean that Iran would end up in the position of depending on the Soviet Union to replace its past reliance on the West.

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BANI-SADR SAYS IRAN OPPOSES SOVIET INTERVENTION

OW261618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 26 (XINHUA)--Iranian President Abol Hasan Bani-Sadr declared at a press conference here this afternoon that Iran has no intention to invite Soviet troops to intervene in Iran, and if they do so, Iran would consider it as an aggression.

The president revealed that the U.S. hostages were being transferred out of the U.S. Embassy in order to take precautions against another probable attack from the U.S. The corpses of the American commandos, who participated in the U.S. aborted action to rescue the hostages, would be handed over to the U.S. he announced.

Referring to domestic measures to deal with any military attack from the U.S., the president said that calm in the country must be maintained and the people should refrain from attacking any groups in any city and work hard to ensure full independence of Iran and oppose any group who want to impose their will upon the nation by force. He believed that the key to the settlement of the domestic affairs was to strengthen the government.

IRANIAN ENVOY TO USSR HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

OW270739 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA)--Iran's Ambassador to Moscow Mohammad Mokri said yesterday that his country had never asked the Soviet Union for military assistance, according to reports from Moscow. The ambassador said at a press conference in the embassy, "We will defend our own country. We have never made a request for military assistance." "But if the United States wants to set the Middle East on fire," he added, "we will draw our own conclusions and so will the Soviet Union, but we hope things do not reach such a stage."

Mokri said that as far as he knew, the Iranian Government had had no discussions with the Soviet Union concerning the April 25 abortive U.S. effort to rescue the American hostages in Tehran. "We are relying on our own forces, so there is no need for discussion," he added.

None of the Eastern bloc had threatened a boycott on Iran, he said. "Trade relations with these countries exist and will continue to do so," he added.

Answering a question about the Iran-Iraq dispute, the Iranian ambassador said that he expected Moscow to stop delivering arms to Baghdad. "We feel that our request will not go unheeded, as I do not think the Soviets want to harm our revolution," he said.

IRANIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES CHINESE AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

OW271248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 27 (XINHUA)--The newly-appointed Chinese Ambassador to Iran Zhuang Yan presented his credentials to Iranian President Abol Hasan Bani-Sadr here this morning. President Bani-Sadr had a friendly conversation with the Chinese ambassador.

Ambassador Zhuang Yan arrived here on April 3.

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XINHUA REPORTS IRAN-SYRIA TALKS ON MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

OW280132 Beijing XINHUA in English 0117 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Damascus, April 27 (XINHUA)--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh left here today for Beirut, Lebanon, after winding up his first leg of a week-long tour of several Middle East countries. He was received by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad yesterday. Qotbzadeh briefed the Syrian leader on the recent abortive U.S. attempt to free the hostages in Tehran. President al-Asad reiterated his country's support for the Iranian Islamic revolution in its "struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism".

During his two-day stay here, he held talks with his Syrian counterpart 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and other officials on the Middle East situation.

Qotbzadeh will later visit Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain. He said before his departure from Tehran that the purpose of his visit is to proclaim Iran's support to countries opposing Egypt's peace negotiations with Israel and ask their backing for Iran's efforts to extradite the shah from Egypt.

JI PENGFEI MEETS IRAQI AMBASSADOR

OW241818 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with the Iraqi ambassador, Dr. 'Isa Salman Hamid, who will soon leave his post for home.

FOREIGN MINISTER HUANG HUA LEAVES TANZANIA FOR SEYCHELLES

OW271858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 27 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Dar es Salaam, April 27 (XINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his party left here today for home via Seychelles after visiting Tanzania. He has seen off at the airport by Deputy Foreign Minister Mohamed Foum and Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania He Gongkai.

Answering questions from local journalists at the airport, Huang Hua expressed satisfaction with his visit to Tanzania for strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. He said that he had exchanged views with President Julius Nyerere and Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkapa concerning crucial international problems.

[Referring to] the independence of Zimbabwe, Huang Hua said this is creating more favourable conditions for the liberation movements in southern Africa. China will continue to support the African people in their struggle for independence, he added.

He also said that the Chinese Olympic Committee has decided that Chinese sportsmen would not participate in the Moscow Olympic games as long as the Soviet occupation troops still occupy Afghanistan.

Huang Hua returned here on April 24 from Maputo to continue his visit. During his stay, the Chinese foreign minister visited several scenic spots and railway facilities. He also laid wreath at graves of Chinese who died in harness for the construction of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway.

WORKERS CONFERENCE POSTPONED UNTIL AFTER CCP CONGRESS

OW280713 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA)--Two important national conferences, originally scheduled to be held in the second half of this year, have been postponed until sometime around May 1, 1981 to make way for the convening of the Twelveth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party.

In accordance with a circular issued on April 22 by the Central Committee of the party and the State Council, the projected national conference of model workers and the national conference of model agricultural workers will be combined into one meeting, namely, "the national conference of labour heroes". The circular said that the decision also aims at cutting the number of meetings leading officials and model workers have to attend.

CCPCC, STATE COUNCIL ISSUE CIRCULAR ON PRICE CONTROLS

OW251959 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1241 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, 25 Apr--The CCP Central Committee and the State Council recently issued a circular calling on all localities and units throughout the country to support price controls and resolutely stop the phenomena of arbitrary or covert price increases.

The circular points out: In accordance with the principle affirmed by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, procurement prices for principal agricultural products were raised on a relatively larger scale throughout the country in 1979. This action played a tremendous role in improving the living standards of the peasants, arousing the enthusiasm of their broad masses, promoting the growth of agricultural production and increasing the procurement and supply of agricultural products. It will also produce a far-reaching effect on the continuous development of the national economy. In the same year, the selling prices for some nonstaple foods were also properly raised, thus changing the abnormal situation in which the selling prices were lower than procurement prices and guaranteeing the normal circulation of such commodities. To make up for the increases in expenditures resulting from the normal price rises for some nonstaple foods, price subsidies were provided for staff members and workers and the wages of some staff members and workers were raised. The broad masses of people in the towns and in the countryside were, in the main, satisfied with these important measures.

However, some localities, departments and enterprises and units, in disregard of the greater interest, violated commodity price policy and discipline and wilfully expanded the scope of commodities whose prices could be adjusted and arbitrarily raised the scale of price adjustment in lopsided pursuit of higher profits and larger distribution of bonuses. Some took deceitful measures, such as changing brands, doing shoddy work, using inferior materials, manufacturing in a rough and slipshod way, substituting defective products for good ones and giving short measure in their efforts to increase prices covertly. Others arbitrarily reduced the quantities of parity-price commodities and expanded the scope of negotiated-price commodities, or even purchased parity-price commodities and sold them at negotiated prices, thus succeeding in raising commodity prices. Still others arbitrarily increased the varieties of charges payable for public utilities and services and raised the rates of these charges.

These erroneous and inappropriate methods have disrupted normal economic order and increased the burdens on the people, especially on staff members and workers in urban and rural areas. They have aroused discontent among the broad masses of people and damaged the prestige of the party and the government among the people. If these methods are not immediately corrected, they will certainly create extremely detrimental and serious results on the political situation of stability and unity and the implementation of the eight-character policy of "readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving" the national economy.

The central authorities and the State Council hold that proceeding from the whole situation of stability and unity and preserving the stability of commodity prices in the market are a policy that must be resolutely implemented in commodity prices work. The most fundamental way to realize this policy is to rely on the efforts of the masses to develop production, reduce costs and produce more inexpensive commodities of fine quality for the market. It is also necessary to practice economy, control the circulation of currency and achieve a balance between the market supply and demand of commodities. At the same time, it is also necessary to energetically strengthen price control, conscientiously correct all violations of commodity price policy and resolutely stop the unhealthy tendency of wantonly and covertly increasing prices. Therefore, the central authorities and the State Council have issued a special circular as follows:

1. No department or unit is permitted to arbitrarily raise the prices of commodities stipulated in the plan. Extremely unreasonable prices that must be adjusted should be reported to departments in charge of commodity prices for unified arrangements in accordance with the regulations governing the powers of price control.
2. Prices, and rates of charges related to the livelihood of the masses, that were increased by the various units themselves since November 1979 and whose increases were subject to the approval of but have not been approved by the departments in charge of commodity prices, should be reported to the said departments for approval within 1 month after receipt of this circular. Those commodities whose price increases cannot be justified, should be returned to their original prices within a specified time; and arbitrarily added varieties of charges must be canceled; and increases and additions that must be maintained should be resubmitted for approval.
3. No departments, enterprises or units are permitted to overtly or covertly raise prices to turn deficits into profits or to increase the distributions of bonuses. No bonuses should be distributed to any enterprise, institution or individual which has violated the commodity price policy and undermined the commodity price discipline.
4. For those products whose quality declined as a result of shoddy work, use of inferior materials and rough and slipshod manufacture, actions must be taken to restore and improve their quality within a specified time. If such quality restoration is not completed within the time limit, the prices of the products should be set in line with their quality and appropriately reduced. For those products whose quality was not reduced but whose prices were increased under various pretexts, the original prices must be resolutely restored.
5. Except for those specified by the State Council, no localities or departments can raise the price scales while increasing prices for extra-plan purchases and giving subsidies for losses due to prices in the procurement of agricultural and sideline products.

6. Commodities whose procurement and marketing prices can be negotiated are limited to three categories of agricultural and sideline products, minor commodities among industrial products and the first and second categories of agricultural products that are allowed to be put on sale after the task of procurement is completed. The first and second categories of industrial products for daily use are not allowed to be purchased and sold at negotiated prices. All provincial, municipal and autonomous regional people's governments should formulate concrete regulations on varieties of commodities whose prices can be negotiated and announce such regulations to the masses. The principle of making small profits through a quick turnover should be implemented for commodities with negotiated prices. Commercial departments should improve their management, adjust their surpluses and shortages and avoid sharp increases and reductions in prices.

7. Party committees and governments of large and medium-sized cities and industrial and mining areas should do a conscientious job of arranging for the production and supply of vegetables, stabilize market prices and should not negotiate the prices of staple vegetables.

8. Regarding commodity prices and service charges for foreign guests, the departments concerned should hold joint discussions to formulate a unified and proper standard.

9. Conscientiously strengthen market management and resolutely attack speculative activities. Unlawful elements that engage in fraudulent purchases and sales, instigating price increases and disrupting the markets should be severely punished according to law.

10. It is necessary to strengthen propaganda and education regarding commodity price policy. It is not only necessary to clearly explain the reasons for the mandatory raising of the prices of some commodities but it is also necessary to inform the masses of the situation regarding the lowering of prices on some commodities and to conduct concrete analyses of the price increases of commodities in the market. Besides the normal increases of commodity prices stipulated by the state, increases of prices of some commodities are caused by increases of prices of raw materials and other costs. Some collectively-owned enterprises in town and country need to arbitrarily bear the responsibility of subsidizing staff members and workers for losses suffered because of increases in the prices of nonstaple foods. It is also reasonable to adequately raise the prices of commodities concerned and the rate of service charges after approval by the departments in charge of commodity prices.

The circular says in conclusion: To stabilize commodity prices and activate the markets is a major event in current economic life. Party committees and governments at all levels should strengthen their leadership over commodity prices and swiftly put an end to the tendency of price increases. After receipt of this circular, all localities, departments, enterprises and units should immediately carry out a major inspection of commodity prices and solve problems quickly. Illegal income obtained by any units through violation of state regulations or arbitrary price increases must be collected and turned over to the financial authorities. Criticism, education, administrative actions, economic sanctions and even legal punishments should be given to the personnel involved in accordance with the gravity of their respective activities. Commendations and rewards should be given to units and individuals that set examples in following commodity price discipline.

Commodity price inspections should be carried out by the departments concerned, organized by party committees and governments at all levels; and NPC deputies, CPPCC committee members, and representatives of trade unions, CYL committees; women's federations and other mass organizations should be invited to join the inspections. Inspection should be carried out several times a year in order to make it a consistent and systematic activity.

RENMIN RIBAO Editorial

OW270220 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1612 GMT 25 Apr 80

["Text" of RENMIN RIBAO 26 April editorial: "Resolutely Check the Evil Trend of Arbitrarily Raising Commodity Prices"]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Apr--After raising the procurement prices for principal agricultural and nonstaple products last year, the CCP Central Committee and the State Council decided to raise the selling prices for eight nonstaple foods and their processed products and provided price subsidies to staff members and workers. In the past 6 months and more, departments concerned have done a great deal of work. Generally speaking, the market situation has been good. The supply of nonstaple foods, in particular, has improved markedly. This shows that the central authorities' related decisions are totally correct and that it is wholly necessary to adjust the extremely unreasonable [low] prices for some items step by step in a planned way after having made full preparations. The masses of people have shown a sympathetic understanding of and supported this measure.

However, we must soberly note that there are many opinions on the present market price situation. Although there has been no fluctuation in the prices for such principal consumer goods as grain, edible oil, cotton, cloth, sugar, salt and coal, prices for a considerable number of commodities have been arbitrarily or covertly raised. Some units have increased the variety of charges or the rate of charges; and some localities have expanded the scope of commodities on which prices can be negotiated or overly broadened the margin or price increases. All these have increased the burden on consumers and evoked the people's resentment and concern. The fundamental reason for this problem is the 10 years of sabotage of Lin Biao and the 'gang of four,' and there is too much left to be desired. Economically, there is still a shortage in the supply of quite a number of commodities in the course of readjustment. Ideologically, violation of the price discipline, disregard of law and discipline, illegal raising of prices and imposition of charges for services at will are the reflections, in the price situation, of the tendency to disregard organization and discipline. To solve this problem, the top-priority tasks at present are to vigorously expand production, strictly practice economization, lower costs and increase market supplies. At the same time, it is also necessary to effectively strengthen price controls, step up propaganda and education on the price policy, and launch a resolute struggle against the evil trend of arbitrarily and covertly raising prices and arbitrarily increasing the variety of charges.

The principal commodities concerning the people's livelihood are the mainstay for stabilizing the market prices. Fluctuation in the prices of these commodities invariably influences the whole situation. Therefore, the authority to control the prices of commodities in the first and second categories must be necessarily limited to a very few agencies. Without the consent of the department in charge of prices, no department or unit has the right to alter prices specified in the state plan.

Last year the central authorities clearly announced: There will be no change in the prices for grain and edible oil, items having the greatest impact on the people's life; there will be no more increases in the prices for meat and eggs within the supply quotas and milk in the next few years; and prices for sugar, salt and other principal commodities as well as housing rent, water and power rates, transportation charges and tuitions will continue to remain stable. All these rulings must be carried out without fail, and there should be no deterioration in quality, decrease in quantity, short measurements or covert price increases using various pretexts. This is not only an economic matter concerning the people's daily life but a major political matter bearing on the government's credibility among the people. We must understand that stable prices for principal commodities mean a stable market price in general. Under this premise, the people will more easily understand and accept the necessary and up-and-down readjustment of a very small number of general consumer goods and the permitted negotiated prices for a small variety of agricultural, sideline, local and special products as well as small commodities.

Linking the material interests of staff members and workers with the success of enterprise management and effecting the system of retaining a percentage of profits to issue bonuses are important measures for improving enterprise management; and this must be affirmed. However, a new problem has now cropped up: Some units, to one-sidedly seek profits so they can give greater bonuses indiscriminately, have no scruples about violating the price policy and price discipline by raising or covertly raising the prices at will. This has seriously infringed on consumers' interests. This practice is abominable and naturally infuriates the people. Increases in profits can only be the result of improved management, decreased waste and consumption, and lowered costs. They should by no means be obtained by adopting methods that harm the interests of the state and consumers. Bonuses should be issued as an award to staff members and workers who exert extra labor and conserve raw materials. Therefore, enterprises, institutions and individuals that have violated the price policy or price discipline should, without exception, issue no bonuses. It is not permissible to rely on arbitrary price increases to raise profits, turn a losing unit into a profit-making one or generate bonus funds.

The prices for commodities on contract or negotiated sales are another topic that people have talked about very much. Since negotiated prices for certain commodities were put into effect, they played a positive role in stimulating production, invigorating the urban and rural economies and easing the people's daily life. The problem now is that some localities and units have broadened the scope of the commodities that can be sold at negotiated prices and arbitrarily sell the commodities for planned supply at negotiated prices. In addition, too high a profit was exacted for some commodities sold at negotiated prices, and so on and so forth. They have all pushed the market price higher. All these practices must be resolutely stopped and effectively rectified. It must be reiterated that the scope of commodities permitted to be sold at negotiated prices is limited to the third category of agricultural and sideline products, small industrial products and the first and second categories of agricultural produce after the state procurement plan covering them has been fulfilled. The commercial department should strive to improve its operations, reduce its expenses and carry out a policy of small profits for quick turnover. It is not allowed to wilfully raise prices on the pretext that the "availability of goods is better than nonavailability." Nor is it right to become timid in doing business simply because of the emergence of some problems.

Commodity pricing is a major problem that involves all sectors of the national economy and affects the people's life. It has wide implications. In implementing the circular of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on strengthening price controls and resolutely stopping the arbitrary and covert raising of prices, it is inevitable numerous problems will be encountered. The task is arduous and stupendous. Leading party and government comrades at all levels must personally take charge and earnestly do a good job of handling price inspections and the rectification task. All counties and cities should gradually establish a price inspection group composed of representatives of enterprises, institutions and neighborhood committees to conduct mass price inspections over industrial and commercial enterprises. We should know that, extremely resentful of arbitrary and covert price increases, the people will be very glad to take part in price inspections. However, this valuable enthusiasm on the part of the masses of people has not been given any of the attention it deserves, which is why a number of mass inspection units remain a formality. This is also an important reason why many localities cannot effectively check the evil trend of arbitrary price hikes. In conducting price inspections, departments concerned should adhere to the party's mass line, emphasize the people's supervision over the price situation and integrate the people's supervision with administrative measures. Price inspections should not be made a mere gust of wind, coming and going quickly. Price inspections should be continuous and systematized. Enterprises that violate the price policy and the price discipline should be given the necessary disciplinary penalties according to the varying situations. As to those that deliberately violate the law and violate it repeatedly constituting serious cases, they should never be tolerated and must be subjected to legal sanctions and severely punished.

ZHAO CANGBI ADDRESSES OUTSTANDING PUBLIC SECURITY UNITS

OW251911 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Report on a meeting organized by the Public Security Ministry held in Beijing on 25 April to commend advanced collectives and individuals on China's public security front: Zhao Cangbi, public security minister, delivers speech--portions recorded]

[Text] A meeting was held in Beijing this afternoon to publicly commend the advanced collectives and individuals on China's public security front. This is not only a meeting to commend the advanced and exchange experiences, but it is also an oath-taking meeting to mobilize the entire body of public security cadres, people's police and public security personnel throughout the country to work still harder with one mind and one heart to strive for better results in safeguarding the four modernizations. Among the 553 representatives who attended this grand meeting, the majority are representatives of advanced collectives and advanced personnel who have come forward in the past 3 years. There are also many exemplary veteran personnel who have maintained the glorious traditions for more than 20 years. Present at the meeting were also 12 specially invited representatives who have distinguished themselves in maintaining social order and educating juvenile delinquents.

Attending the meeting were also Peng Zhen, Peng Chong, Bo Yibo, Jiang Hua, Huang Huoqing, Kang Keqing and others. The opening ceremony was presided over by Wu Sang, vice minister of public security. A speech was delivered by Zhao Cangbi, minister of public security.

Zhao Cangbi said: [Begin recording] "Comrades, on behalf of the Ministry of Public Security, I would like to extend warm greetings to the representatives of advanced collectives and individuals from the public security front who have come to Beijing to attend this award presentation meeting. The presence of the leading comrades of the party Central Committee and the State Council and the responsible comrades of the departments concerned of the central authorities shows the deep concern of the party and the state about the public security cadres, people's police and the public security personnel." [end recording] After reviewing the healthy development of public security work since the downfall of the gang of four, Comrade Zhao Cangbi discussed the future tasks of public security. He said: [Begin recording] "The principle and tasks of our public security work within a certain period of time in the future are, under the support and guidance of the party Central Committee, the State Council and the party committees at various levels, to concentrate on safeguarding the four modernizations, to further implement the policy of relying on both the broad masses of people and (?special) organs, to strictly distinguish and correctly handle the two different types of contradictions, to step up and [words indistinct] the struggle against counterrevolutionaries and other criminal offenders, to correctly use the law as a weapon for protecting the people and dealing a telling blow to the enemy, to punish as well as educate and reform the criminals, to consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity, to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, and to safeguard the successful progress of our socialist modernization drive. This is not only a sacred task entrusted to us by the new historical period but also an unshirkable duty of ours. We must now concentrate our efforts to better consolidate social order, deal telling blows at all kinds of criminals who create turmoil, disturb social order and endanger the masses of people, and do an even better job at reform through labor and reeducation through labor so as to reform the overwhelming majority of offenders. Meanwhile, we must cooperate with the departments concerned to do a good job in educating and helping the juvenile delinquents in order to convert them into useful personnel for building socialism. Furthermore, efforts should also be made to strengthen work among grassroots units, step up investigation and study, do an even better job in comprehensive (?planning), and to strive for a long period of stability in social order." [end recording]

A decision of the Public Security Ministry on commending the advanced collectives and individuals on the public security front was announced at the meeting by Ling Yun, vice minister of public security. Silk banners and decorations were presented, to the accompaniment of music, to 12 model collectives, 119 advanced collectives, 16 first-grade heroic models, 34 second-grade heroic models, and 372 outstanding personnel from the public security front by the leading comrades of the party Central Committee and the State Council and by the principal responsible comrades of the Ministry of Public Security. Certificates of merit were presented to 12 specially invited representatives. The 12 model collectives are: Donglai Police Station of Harbin Municipality, Tayanggou Police Station of Chongqing Municipality, Central Yanan Road Police Station of Shanghai Municipality, Lijiada Police Station in Tongchuan Municipality of Shaanxi Province, the police station at Haicheng Railway Station under the Shenyang Railway Bureau, Qigong Fire Brigade of Shenyang Municipality, the border service station in Xiaobazi of Yunnan's Maguan Municipality, the Armed Civilian Police Detachment of Guangxi's Jinxiu County, the detention house of Shandong's Linqing County, the 8th section under the 3d Department of Guangzhou Municipal Public Security Bureau, the No 4 detachment of the 2d brigade for reeducation through labor under the Tuanhe farm in Beijing Municipality, and the security defense committee of Yangjia (?diesel engine) plant in Tianjin Municipality.

The 16 first-grade heroic models are: Ting Lechang, Pu Dongchang, Ma Wenxian (female), Wang Shihe, Wang Minghai, Ye Zhisan, Li Benchun, Yu Banguin, He Tianci, Yang Guifen (female), Zhou Lianchi, Hou Peisheng, Gao Songling, Huang Huaiying (female), Peng Manxin and Xie Derong (female).

Further on Zhao Speech

OW252035 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1430 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Beijing, 25 Apr--A speech was delivered at the meeting by Zhao Cangbi, minister of public security. He said: Over the past 3 years and more, we have put an end to the state of confusion caused by the "gang of four" and their company, who advocated the idea of "smashing the public security, procuratorial and judicial organs," and public security work has begun to step onto the road of healthy development. Our achievements are preliminary but conspicuous. Practice shows that the public security organs have faithfully performed the glorious duty of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the broad masses of public security personnel represent a revolutionary contingent with a fighting capacity which is loyal to the party, the motherland and the masses of people.

After summing up the common experiences accumulated by the advanced collectives and individuals, Zhao Cangbi said: As a class, the exploiting class has ceased to exist in our country, but class struggle still exists within a certain sphere. There are indeed the remnants of the "gang of four" both organizationally and ideologically in our society, as well as newly emerging elements who engage in beating, smashing and looting, all kinds of hooligan gangs and criminal offenders, and counterrevolutionaries who maintain contacts with foreign powers and Taiwan's special agent organs and engage in underground activities. There are also the so-called "democrats" and "persons with different opinions" who openly oppose the Communist Party's leadership and socialism. Although these people are different in nature, they are unstable factors and they may gang up together under certain conditions to become a destructive force, causing disturbances and losses to the state. All public security personnel must maintain sufficient political sensitivity and high vigilance on this particular point, and should never lower their guard. At present, we must continue to do a good job in consolidating the order of our society, deal telling blows to all kinds of criminals who create turmoil, disturb social order and endanger the masses of people, positively carry out reform through labor and reeducation through labor with better results, and cooperate with the departments concerned to better carry out the work of educating and helping juvenile delinquents.

SINGERS URGED TO SING REVOLUTIONARY SONGS

OW261131 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1219 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Beijing--In a proposal to all vocalists and folk singers throughout China for singing revolutionary songs, participants in the joint folk-singing performance staged by some provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions urge them to get mobilized, go deep among the masses and to factories, the countryside and to the frontline of the building of the four modernizations, use revolutionary, inspiring and wholesome singing to enrich the people's life and accompany their new Long March with majestic, beautiful music.

The proposal was read and adopted at the closing ceremony for the joint performance on 23 April. Music workers taking part in the performance regard singing revolutionary songs as a glorious and unshirable duty for contemporary musicians, as well as a demand of the people and the times.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON DANGERS OF OVERFISHING

OW221451 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0740 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Report on RENMIN RIBAO 22 Apr editorial: "An Appeal To Protect Fishery Resources"]

[Text] Beijing, 22 April--The RENMIN RIBAO today carries an editorial, "An Appeal to Protect Fishery Resources" saying that China's offshore fishery resources are being seriously undermined. They will be exhausted if effective measures are not taken to protect and restore them; thus there is a need for us to loudly appeal to the public. The editorial says:

Southeast China borders the sea on two sides. The continental coastline is more than 18,000 kilometers long. The sea areas are vast and the offshore fishery resources are fairly abundant. Because of the failure to pay attention to objective laws in economic work, impractically high production quotas and the stress on onesidedly seeking high fishery production since the late 1950's, trawlers have greatly increased in number. With the fishing grounds not correspondingly expanded, these trawlers have concentrated their efforts in repeatedly carrying out their "mopping up" activities in the offshore areas. In addition, some localities have lopsidedly placed emphasis on the development of grain production, blindly dammed seashores to build farmland, thus destroying a number of breeding grounds for fish and shrimp since. All this has decreased fishery resources beginning as early as the 1960's. During the Great Cultural Revolution, the "theory on the exhaustion of natural resources" was vigorously criticized, and exhaustive fishing was further intensified. A catastrophe befell China's offshore area.

As a result of "draining the sea to get all the fish," the total horsepower of offshore trawlers increased by 247 percent in the 1970's. But, production only increased by 57 percent, and the production of each trawler has dropped by 55 percent. During the past 2 years, even the total production output has been continuously decreasing. Now, economically valuable fish in Bohai Bay are virtually non-existent. Huge seasonal migrations of Hairtail and Yellow croakers in the Yellow Sea can no longer be observed; catches of large and small Yellow croakers in the East China Sea are mostly fingerlings. In the total amount of marine fishery products, the percentage of eight species of fish which are economically valuable and are in fairly large quantity such as Hairtail and Yellow croakers have dropped to 28 percent. Economically low-valued and miscellaneous small fish account for more than half the total catch. This situation is alarming. At present, a serious problem is that some comrades fail to realize the danger of the decrease in fishery resources. Some localities are still blindly adding trawlers and nets, setting up new offshore fishery enterprises, and increasing the intensity of fishing. Since the call to control the intensity of offshore fishery was clearly put forward the year before last, the total number of motorized fishing boats has continued to rise, last year by 200,000 horsepower. This cannot but arouse worry and concern.

The editorial points out: Fish and shrimp are living water creatures. They go through a process of natural reproduction. Adults breed young. When the young grow, they again breed. A rational fishing operation should take place after the fish and shrimp breeding period to catch the large ones, while leaving the small ones alone so that they will go on breeding from one generation to another and for a long time to come without fail. If exhaustive fishing is carried out persistently to catch the large as well as small without paying attention to the fishing season, fish and shrimp will become extinct. We must take into account reproduction in the fishery economy in strict accordance with laws governing the natural reproduction of fishery resources, and achieve the goal of carrying out fishery resources, and achieve the goal of carrying out fishing using a scientific approach. At present, we must be determined to cut quotas for offshore fishing, reduce the number of trawlers, and eliminate the fixed fishing nets which seriously damage fishery resources. The leading departments at all levels must set reasonable fishing quotas according to the situation governing fishery resources, and step by step arrange production within their own limits. They should no longer blindly commend those who "overfulfill fishery production quotas." Only by doing so, will it be possible for us to let the offshore fishery resources have an opportunity to breed and gradually regain their vigor.

The editorial says: Readjusting offshore fishing operations is an urgent and complicated task which involves rectifying the disproportion between fishing capacity and the availability of fishery resources, between the various species of fish and between marine fisheries and fish-breeding. While scaling down offshore fishing operations, it is necessary to pursue other means of fish production for the present. It is necessary to support enterprises, communes and brigades in adopting seining, drifting, line and other methods of fishing; gradually remodel fishing boats to suit ocean fisheries and open up new fishing grounds; improve refrigeration techniques; raise fish quality; engage in the processing of fishery products and other industrial and sideline production and integrate fishery with industry and commerce. It is especially necessary to actively develop fish breeding and increase fishery resources. Briefly, it is necessary to open up a broad avenue in fishery production and seek new financial resources instead of confining ourselves to one practice.

The editorial emphasizes: In order to restore marine resources, it is imperative to vigorously implement the "regulation on the reproduction and protection of fishery resources" promulgated by the State Council; effectively strengthen fishery management; institute, as soon as possible, a system for registering fishing boat operations and issuing licenses for fishing activities; and firmly rectify the disorganized state of affairs in fishery production. It is necessary to coordinate the concrete policies and measures for protecting resources among different provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and those between state-owned and collectively-owned fishing units. Fishing grounds should be divided into zones separately administered, each engaging in its own production. Factories, mines and other non-fishing units are not allowed to carry out fishing. Crossing over to fish in another zone should be restricted. Great efforts should be made to prevent industrial pollution and protect the environment for the growth of fish and shrimp.

I. 28 Apr 80

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PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MERCHANT MARINE FLEET EXPANDING ACTIVITIES

OW270202 Beijing XINHUA in English 0136 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA)--China today has a merchant fleet of 400 vessels of various types with a total cargo tonnage of over 7 million tons, according to the China Ocean Shipping Company. Ships of the fleet make regular calls at 416 ports in 100 countries and regions in the world. Total cargo carried last year exceeded 40 million tons. The fleet transported about 70 percent of the tonnage required by foreign trade agreements to be carried in Chinese ships.

The company has now undertaken to transport all trade cargo to and from Japan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea assigned to Chinese shipping in agreements with those countries. It also plans to do the same step by step on its lines to Australia, Southeast Asia, the Persian Gulf, the Mediterranean Sea, Europe, Americas and Africa. The company's freighters ply directly between Hong Kong and Shanghai, Tianjin, Dalian, Qingdao, Guangzhou, Xiamen and Shantou (Swatow). In addition, the shipping company has opened passenger service between Hong Kong and Shanghai, Guangzhou, Shantou and Xiamen. In the latter part of last year alone, the company said, the merchant fleet saved more than 25,400 tons of fuel through a variety of conservation measures. The China ocean shipping fleet was established in 1961. At that time it could only visit 13 ports in 5 countries in Southeast Asia.

TAIPEI RUMORS SAY XU SHIYOU WOUNDED IN ATTEMPT ON DENG

OW281019 Hong Kong AFP in English 0815 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Taipei, April 28 (AFP)--Xu Shiyou, former commander of the Guangzhou Military Region, was wounded last month after a clash with Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping, the English-language CHINA NEWS reported today quoting a Nationalist intelligence report. The report said that rumours making the rounds in China said Xu was unhappy after he failed to get Deng's old post as chief of the general staff of the People's Liberation Army (PLA).

The post went to Yang Cezhi, Xu's deputy in command during China's "punitive war" against Vietnam last year. Mr Xu, who was recalled to Beijing after being relieved of his post in Guangzhou, was angry with Deng because he regarded the latter ungrateful for the protection he offered Deng following his second downfall in the wake of the Tiananmen uprising, the rumours said.

After the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee concluded its fifth plenary session in early March, Xu met Deng and tongue-lashed him for his ingratitude, and Deng retorted with some sarcastic remarks. Thereupon, Xu whipped out a pistol and fired at Deng. One of Deng's bodyguards stepped in-between them in time to save his master. Although wounded, the bodyguard fired at Xu in return, gravely wounding him. Mr Xu was immediately hospitalized and placed under house arrest, according to the rumours.

Local observers said the rumours could not be brushed aside as sheer speculation. They noted that Xu has not been given a new assignment after he was removed from his Guangzhou post. Also lending credence to the rumours is the fact that Xu's name was conspicuously absent from the list of Beijing's top soldiers who presented wreaths at a memorial service held on March 25 for Zhang Zhung, an adviser to Beijing's artillery forces, the observers pointed out.

ANHUI PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS THIRD SESSION

OW262213 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] The third session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress opened in Hefei yesterday morning. The session is being presided over by Gu Zhuoxin, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress.

According to the major agenda for the session, which was discussed and adopted at yesterday's meeting, Standing Committee members are scheduled to convey and study the guidelines of the 14th session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee; hear a report of the Anhui Provincial People's Government on forestry development and opinions on the future development of Anhui's forestry; hear a provincial government's report on family planning; hear a report of the provincial education bureau on experiments in reforming the structure of secondary schools; hear a report from the provincial people's procuratorial office on the results of implementing the criminal law procedure and future implementation of this law; discuss the revised draft marriage law; and approve appointments and dismissals.

Hu Kaiming, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, conveyed the guidelines of the 14th session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee at the morning session yesterday, and the guidelines were discussed at the afternoon session. The afternoon session was attended by Li Shinong, Huang Yan, Ma Changyan, Yang Chengzong, Yang Ming and Zhang Zuoyin, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress. Present as nonvoting delegates were Vice Governor Wei Xinyi, President Chen Yuanliang of the Anhui Provincial Higher People's Court, Vice President (Li Rui) of the provincial procuratorial office, and other responsible personnel from the province-level departments concerned. Present as nonvoting delegates were also responsible personnel from the standing committees of the people's congresses in Hefei and Maanshan municipalities and Dangtu, Shucheng and Guzhen counties.

JIANGSU COUNTY PEASANTS EARNINGS INCREASE

OW260324 Beijing XINHUA in English 0237 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Nanjing, April 26 (XINHUA)--Peasants in Taicang County of east China's Jiangsu Province are earning more than people on the average government pay roll. Last year, monthly income from the collective averaged 91 yuan for every able-bodied worker in one of the county's richest farming units, the Number four team of the Xinya production brigade in Shisi commune. The magistrate of the county, however, earns 82 yuan a month. The poorest village of the county, Xinxie, paid its workers 57 yuan per month. This income level is still slightly higher than the average for industrial workers.

Since last year, the Chinese mass media have publicized cases like that of Taicang County to show the peasants that under the new policies adopted by the Communist Party after the downfall of the gang of four they should have no worry about becoming rich by developing both collective production and legitimate private undertakings. When the gang held sway, peasants in many places were deliberately kept poor allegedly for the purpose of preventing them from drifting toward capitalism.

Taichang County is part of the Yangtze River Delta, traditionally known as a "country of rice and fish" with abundant natural resources, picturesque scenery and a mild climate. Despite favourable natural conditions, the peasants' income fluctuated around 130 yuan per capita during the period of from 1966 to 1976. From 1977 to 1979, it shot up from 120 to 229 yuan, enough to buy 1.15 tons of rice, the main staple of the people in southern China.

In rural China, places and farming units with an annual per capita income of 100 yuan is considered well-to-do since prices for daily essentials are cheap and the peasants' income and housing are free from tax.

JIANGXI BEGINS CONSTRUCTION OF COPPER BASE

HK260534 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Summary] All-round preparations have been smoothly made for building the Jiangxi copper base, the first large project which the state metallurgical industry front has started in the 1980's. The base is in the northeast and northwest areas of Jiangxi and includes seven copper mines, the Dexing, (Fujiabu), Yongping, (Chengmenshan), (Gushan), Dongxiang and Yunshan along with the Guixi smelter. These plants and mines are scattered in six counties and municipalities: Dexing, Yanshan, Guixi, Jiujiang, Ruichang and Congxiang, in Shangrao, Jiujiang and Fuzhou prefectures.

Resources abound in this copper base, whose total cuproauride deposit is 10 million metric tons. More than 80 percent of it can be exploited by opencast methods. Apart from copper, the ore contains aluminum, gold, silver and sulphur. After completion, the copper base will produce 200,000 metric tons of copper a year.

The party Central Committee, State Council, Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee, provincial people's government and Ministry of Metallurgical Industry have attached great importance to and show concern for the construction of the Jiangxi copper base. In May 1978, leading comrades of the party Central Committee examined the report by the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry on the development of the Dexing coalmine. On 28 August the same year, the State Planning Committee approved the design of the Jiangxi copper base. With the approval of the provincial people's government and the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, the general command of the Jiangxi copper base of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry was established in July 1979. After several years' preparations, construction of the base began in the second half of last year. Some 20,000 people of many industrial units and PLA Unit 89231 have taken part in construction work. Mao Lin and (Ma Ming), vice ministers of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry and principal responsible persons of the copper base general command, have constantly led work personnel to provide guidance in survey and construction work.

SHANDONG TRADE UNION CONGRESS HEARS WORK REPORT

SK260228 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Excerpt] According to our reporter, Comrade (Xiang Zhan) delivered the work report on 23 April at the Seventh Shandong Provincial Trade Union Congress entitled "Mobilize the Working Class Throughout the Province To Strive To Expedite Socialist Modernization in Our Province."

After reviewing the excellent situation in our national economy and achievements scored by trade unions following the downfall of the gang of four, Comrade (Xiang Zhan) pointed out: We have now entered a new historical period. The party's political, ideological and organizational lines laid down by the 3d, 4th and 5th plenary sessions of the 11th party Central Committee have set forth a general task for the new period. That task is to unite the people of all nationalities throughout the country, bring into play all positive factors, to work with one heart and one mind and go all out and aim high to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building a powerful, modernized socialist country. This is the issue of the first magnitude at present, the great historical mission the working class should perform and the central task for the trade unions.

Comrade (Xiang Zhan) said: In accordance with the task of readjusting the national economy, the provincial party committee calls on us to carry out the movement to increase production and to economize in a deep-going and sustained manner, to do a good job in the three battles of improving quality, conserving energy and increasing profits, to guarantee the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the state plans and to meet the target of increasing total industrial output value by 4.1 percent this year.

SHANGHAI SHIPYARD STRESSES POLLUTION CONTROL

OW280036 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Shanghai, April 27 (XINHUA)--Effective measures adopted by the Shanghai shipyard have helped it control pollution to the Huangpu River by its daily discharge of 440 tons of liquid. The shipyard achieved this in part by installing four devices to separate diesel and lubricants from used water discharged from the engine making shop. These separators purify ten tons of the waste liquid per hour. Other devices installed bring the content of chromium, arsenic, acid and soda-laden solutions in the discharged liquid down to the standard set by the state.

Another process was developed to retrieve zinc oxide powder, a poisonous by-product of copper smelting. This is accomplished by diverting the zinc oxide powder from the melting furnaces through pipe into a device containing a battery of filters. By this measure, 95 percent of the powder is recovered. In addition, a precipitation tank was built last year to filtrate the discharged water and remove from it the dregs of calcium carbide used in producing acetylene, a highly flammable gas used in welding. This device not only conserves 100 tons of water a day by recycling and re-using the cleaned water, but also makes available materials for road and house construction.

To cut soot-laden smoke, an electric-warning system has been added to the gas duct leading from the boiler to the chimney. When dense fumes rise in the gas duct, the interior becomes so dim that a special device cuts the electric current and a siren is set off. The workers then blow more fresh air into the boiler and the soot in the smoke is reduced to normal levels.

The Shanghai shipyard began to address the pollution problem in earnest in 1977. A group of 100 engineers and workers with the chief engineer as the group head took stock of the problem and charted plans for pollution control. Out of the 50 projects they proposed, 44 have been completed.

I. 28 Apr 80

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PRC
EAST REGION

JIEFANG RIBAO URGES ACTION IN FULFILLING 'GUIDING PRINCIPLES'

OW271343 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Report on JIEFANG RIBAO 27 April commentator's article: "The Study of the 'Guiding Principles' Must Be Followed by Action"]

[Text] JIEFANG RIBAO today carries a commentator's article which emphatically points out that party organizations at all levels and the masses of party members must follow up their study of the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" with action and must not merely pay lip service to them.

The article says: To turn the "guiding principles" into a material force, the key lies in putting them into effect and translating them into action. If we just study the "guiding principles" but do not practice them, they are bound to become mere scraps of paper. Every party organization and party member should have high aspirations, be firm and tenacious and start now to study the "guiding principles" and translate them into action.

The article says: Some comrades feel that it is mainly for the leading cadres among party members to study the "guiding principles" and translate them into action. This view has some truth in it, but is incomplete. The "guiding principles" are for the whole party to implement. Leading cadres among party members and higher party organizations should be the first to implement the "guiding principles" in an exemplary way, and lower party organizations and party members in general should play a supervisory role. But the lower party organizations and party members in general also must act in accordance with the stipulations of the "guiding principles" and must not deviate from or violate them in word or deed.

Another view is also quite prevalent. It holds that to study the "guiding principles" and translate them into action is mainly aimed at getting rid of bureaucracy and special privileges. This view is also incomplete. The 12 articles of the "guiding principles" deal with every aspect of inner-party political life. We should understand them in an all-round way and implement every one of them. And the most important and most fundamental one of them is to adhere to the party's political and ideological lines. In studying and implementing the "guiding principles," we must study and implement them in an all-round way. It is wrong not to see the urgency and necessity to overcome bureaucracy and special privileges. Focusing our attention on this alone is not conducive either to really implementing the "guiding principles" or to rectifying the party's style and discipline in an all-round way.

TIE YING ATTENDS ZHEJIANG DRAMA PERFORMANCE

OW261817 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Summary] On the evening of 25 April, the provincial party committee's responsible Comrades Tie Ying, Li Fengping, Chen Zuolin, (Jiang Xi) and (Wang Guangdeng) watched a modern drama "Tianya Duanchang Ren [A Brokenhearted Person in the Corner of the World]" performed by the Zhejiang Modern Drama Troupe. They praised the positive significance of the drama in promoting the return of Taiwan to the motherland and hoped that the troupe would produce more fine modern dramas and do a good job in performing such dramas. They also called on everyone to engage in singing revolutionary songs and replace decadent music with healthy songs.

GUANGDONG CONFERENCE DISCUSSES ILLEGAL EMIGRATION

HK260348 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] From 18 to 20 April, the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee held a conference of responsible comrades of all prefectural and municipal CCP committees and a number of county CCP committees and provincial departments concerned specifically to study the question on how to combat illegal emigration. The conference analyzed the state of illegal emigration in the province so far this year and made arrangements for combating illegal emigration, based on the spirit of "combining alleviation of the symptoms with effecting a permanent cure, with the emphasis on the latter" as proposed by the provincial CCP committee.

The conference held: To strengthen the building of basic-level party organizations in accordance with the spirit of the fifth plenary session is the key to combating illegal emigration. The conference also held: While strengthening border defense controls and continuing to do a good job directed against criminal organizations, it is necessary to make full use of the weapon of law to deal hard blows at criminal elements engaged in illegal emigration. We must strike with resolution and speed at those criminals who ignore state laws, behave in an arrogant fashion, beat up our border defense fighters, militiamen and other duty personnel, illegally board vehicles and boats, destroy or damage the state's export goods, or hijack vehicles and vessels for the purpose of organizing illegal emigration activities. The political and legal organs must deal rapidly and severely with cases of illegal emigration in accordance with the provisions of the law. They must resolutely beat down the arrogance of criminals engaged in illegal emigration activities, uphold social order in the border areas, and insure the smooth progress of the four modernizations.

The conference particularly emphasized: Combating illegal emigration is work which involves carrying out a comprehensive cure. The party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership, and the departments concerned must cooperate closely. The propaganda departments must step up propaganda and education for the masses in opposing illegal emigration and fully occupy the ideological position that it is necessary to expose and boycott those things which spread capitalist poison and corrupt people's souls. The trade unions, CYL and women's federations must step up strengthen ideological education for the workers and masses, and in particular step up education in communist virtues for young people and juveniles, change the mood in society, and establish an atmosphere of regarding illegal emigration as disgraceful and opposition to it as honorable.

GUANGZHOU HOLDS DISCIPLINE INSPECTION WORK CONFERENCE

HK270833 Guangzhou City Service in Cantonese 0430 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee recently held a municipal discipline inspection work conference. The meeting was attended by Yang Shangkun, first secretary of the municipal CCP committee and head of its discipline inspection preparatory group; Ou Chu, secretary of the municipal CCP committee; and (Song Weizheng), deputy head of the discipline inspection preparatory group. Comrade (Song Weizheng) gave the summing-up report of the meeting, and Comrades Yang Shangkun and Ou Chu gave important speeches.

The meeting held: The party's discipline inspection work in Guangzhou Municipality has scored numerous results in launching work centered on the four modernizations since the establishment of the municipal discipline inspection preparatory group last February. The meeting discussed and affirmed the tasks of the municipality's discipline inspection work in 1980 according to the spirit of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission's plenary session and the second plenary session of the provincial discipline inspection commission. The party's discipline inspection work in the municipality this year must seriously implement the spirit of the fifth plenary session, promote party work style, observe party discipline, uphold and improve party leadership, enhance the party's combat effectiveness and speed up the building of the four modernizations. We must grasp the following items of work: 1) Insure the implementation of the party's political, ideological and organizational lines through grasping party work style and discipline; 2) assist the party committees to supervise and guarantee the implementation of certain party rules and regulations, such as the "guiding principles for inner-party political life"; 3) continue grasping the handling and investigation work of leftover historical problems; and 4) further set up and put on a sound basis discipline inspection organs.

Comrade Ou Chu fully affirmed the municipality's successes in discipline inspection work in the past year and encouraged everyone to increase confidence and continue doing a good job of discipline inspection work. He said: Party and discipline inspection organizations at all levels must seriously implement the spirit of this meeting, further push forward the launching of discipline inspection work in the municipality, promote party discipline and work style, enhance the party's combat effectiveness and safeguard the smooth progress of the four modernizations.

Comrade Yang Shangkun pointed out in his speech: The main theme of the 5th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee was to uphold and improve party leadership and enhance the party's combat effectiveness. After analyzing the situation of the party organizations and the party's leadership groups in Guangzhou, he pointed out: The situation of improper party work style and slack party discipline is still common, and some party members are not up to standard in some respects. Therefore, it is necessary to use the draft revision of the party constitution and the "guiding principles" as the teaching materials to strengthen education and training for the party members and rectify party organizations at all levels. He said: The enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the municipal CCP committee has decided to hold various training classes, and leading cadres of party organizations at all levels must take the lead in studying and measuring themselves. He also pointed out: The party's discipline inspection work must play a remedial role in party building. In view of this, he demanded: Discipline inspection organizations at all levels must not only implement the party's lines, principles, policies, and "guiding principles" in party committees at all levels and play a supervisory role, but must also actively participate in other work of the party and do a good job with concerted efforts in building the leadership groups and selecting successors.

In conclusion, Comrade Yang Shangkun encouraged everyone to boldly struggle against sinister trends which violate party discipline, without being afraid of the difficulties, hardships and dangers.

GUANGDONG: 100 ENTERPRISES IMPLEMENT SELF-MANAGEMENT RIGHTS

HK250428 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Excerpts] With the single exception of the Maoming Petroleum Industry Company whose profit greatly declined last year due to the serious effect on output value caused by a reduction in imports of crude oil for processing and a fall in price of petroleum products, all 100 Guangdong enterprises experimenting in expansion of self-management rights have registered new progress in the past 6 months. According to statistics, apart from the Maoming Petroleum Industry Company, output value rose by an average 12 percent in each of the 4 months after these enterprises began this experiment last year, compared with the previous 8 months, while their total profits rose by an average 6.6 percent a month and their profits handed over to the state increased by 33.7 percent a month.

In the past, the state took charge of everything in the state-owned enterprises, and there was no direct link between the level of production management and the economic interests of the enterprises and the workers. The experiment in expanding self-management rights has changed this situation. Enterprise production and management have been enlivened.

The enterprises have now started to achieve the economic conditions for self-reliant expanded reproduction and for improving the workers' collective welfare. Many things which they wanted to do but were unable to do previously have now been done.

The workers of the enterprises are now able to better exercise their rights as the masters. The standard of management is directly linked to the individual interests of the workers. As a result the workers are all concerned in the economic efficiency of the enterprises.

In short, very encouraging changes have taken place in these enterprises since the beginning of the experiment in expanding self-management rights. However, a number of new problems requiring study have appeared in these 100 enterprises. One problem which urgently needs solving and can be solved is that of unequal distribution of hardships among the enterprises. At the same time, the party committees at all levels must strengthen unified leadership.

HENAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

HK270634 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] The fifth session of the Fifth Henan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was held in Zhengzhou from 21 to 26 April. The meeting conveyed the spirit of the 14th session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee and expressed unanimous support for the spirit and resolutions of that session, after carrying out serious study and discussions. The session listened to a report by Comrade (Huang Kegang), vice chairman of the provincial planning committee, on the arrangements for the province's national economic plan in 1980 and the progress of the plan in the first quarter, and issued a resolution approving this report. The meeting approved a report by (Dong Fengxi), director of the provincial finance bureau, on the province's final accounts for 1979 and the 1980 budget, and approved the provincial mineral extraction regulations proposed by the provincial people's government. The meeting discussed the revision of the marriage law, listened to a report by (Wang Taixin), deputy head of the provincial planned parenthood leadership group, on planned parenthood work on the province, and approved a number of appointments.

The meeting called on the people of the province, under the leadership of the party and people's government at all levels, to work in concert, go all out, launch in-depth the movement to increase production and practice economy, open up more sources of finance, and strive to fulfill the province's 1980 national economic plan and gradually bring the province's national economy onto the track of sustained, balanced and rapid development, and to fulfill the province's 1980 budget and promote the province's national economy as rapidly as possible.

Comrades Qiao Mingfu and Zhao Wenjie, vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. Vice Chairmen Wang Quanguo, Huo Bingquan and Ye Renshou attended. Present as observers were the members of the fourth provincial CPPCC Standing Committee, and responsible comrades of provincial organs concerned and of the standing committees of a number of county people's congresses.

HENAN ISSUES CIRCULAR ON PRICE CONTROLS

OW270602 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1215 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Zhengzhou, 26 Apr--The Henan CCP Committee and the provincial people's government recently issued a circular calling on party committees and governments at various levels to resolutely implement the guidelines set forth by the CCP Central Committee and State Council in the "circular on strengthening price controls and checking arbitrary or disguised price hikes." Resolute measures must be taken to quickly curb the evil practice of raising prices arbitrarily or in a disguised way.

The circular requires all prefectures and municipalities to promptly organize forces to conduct a general price inspection. In the inspection, special attention should be paid to the prices of consumer goods closely related to the urban and rural people's livelihood. During the inspection, those units and individuals that have played an exemplary role in upholding the price policy should be commended and rewarded, but those that have caused grave consequences by violating the price policy should be dealt with sternly.

The prices of commodities purchased and sold through negotiation should be consolidated. The prices of these commodities should be lower than those of similar commodities at the local peasant market in order to stabilize prices. Parity commodities should not be sold at negotiated prices, nor should they be mixed with negotiated price commodities. On the whole, the operation of marketing negotiated price commodities should be handled by the units concerned, and they are responsible for unifying price controls over such commodities. Positive efforts should be made to supply essential consumer goods to the people (grain, oil, meat, eggs and vegetables). Varieties and quantities of commodities at fair prices should not be reduced under any pretext, nor should they be replaced by negotiated price commodities.

ZHOU YANG, MAO ZHIYONG ATTEND HUNAN OPERA PERFORMANCE

HK250144 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Summary] Leading actors of the Hunan Provincial Hunan Opera Troupe and the provincial arts school gave a performance of traditional operas in Changsha on 24 April for the delegates attending the Fourth Hunan Provincial Congress of Literature and Art Workers. Present at the performance were Zhou Yang, deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee and chairman of the All-China Federation, Literature and Art Circles, and Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee.

HUNAN RIBAO ARTICLE URGES BALANCED RURAL DEVELOPMENT

HK250426 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Report on HUNAN RIBAO 23 April article by (Hu Jianshi): "A Major Strategy for Reaping a Bumper Harvest This Year--First Talk on Grasping the Backward and Promoting Balance"]

[Excerpts] The article says: Hunan's grain production has risen by over 7 billion jin in the past 2 years, and there has also been relatively good growth in diversification and in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery.

The recent third plenary session of the Fourth Hunan Provincial CCP Committee pointed out: While grasping progressive typical examples and helping a number of communes and brigades to become rich before others, we must devote very great effort to grasping those places where development is slow and output low, to promote balanced increase of production throughout the province. This decision of the provincial CCP committee to grasp the backward and promote balance is precisely an important strategy for reaping a still greater bumper harvest this year. Its implementation will certainly have a major and far-reaching effect on speeding up agricultural development in the province and consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity.

The article says: Through analyzing the current state of agricultural development in Hunan we can see still more clearly the importance of grasping the backward and promoting balance for achieving a sustained leap forward in the province's agriculture this year. After analyzing the all-round bumper harvest of last year, the article says: If we devote very great efforts to grasping those places and communes and brigades where development is slow and production low, enabling them to reach the average level in the province, the province's grain production will be able to rise by at least 3 or 4 billion jin, representing an increase of about 8 percent over last year. Would it not be extremely encouraging to achieve such a speed of growth?

The article says: We must also realize that grasping the backward and promoting balance is not only the requirement of reaping a bumper harvest this year; it is also the strong desire and urgent demand of the cadres and masses in the backward areas, communes and brigades. With regard to this point, we must devote very great efforts to strengthening work in backward areas and to helping the cadres and peasants there to change their backward state as soon as possible in order to gradually become rich. This is undoubtedly of great significance for further enhancing the party's lofty prestige among the masses.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG LIGHT, TEXTILE INDUSTRIES--In the first quarter of 1980, the total value of the light and textile industrial output in Guangdong increased by 8.78 percent over 1979's corresponding period. Output of 97 percent of the products also increased over 1979's corresponding period. There was a 20 percent increase in the output of salt, bicycles, sewing machines, bulbs, [word indistinct] and glassware as well as chemical fabrics, cotton yarn and printed and dyed cloth. According to statistics, in the first quarter of 1980 profits of the light and textile industries increased by 30.5 percent over the corresponding period of 1979. However, the light and textile industrial departments at all levels pointed out that the level of their increase is still lower than the national level. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Apr 80 HK]

GUIZHOU COUNTY CENSURED FOR POOR PLANNED PARENTHOOD WORK

HK250418 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] According to GUIZHOU RIBAO, Zhijin County has done a very poor job of planned parenthood work. The county's natural population growth rate in the more than 10 years before the gang of four were smashed was over 30 per 1,000. The work was grasped in 1977, and the growth rate that year fell to 18.1 per 1,000. However the rate rose again to 26.64 per 1,000 in 1979, 120 percent more than the planned target. The general office of the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee has issued a circular criticizing the county's renewed high population growth in 1979. The situation remains very unsatisfactory this year.

Why are the planned parenthood problems so serious in this county? The main reason is that the county CCP committee has failed to gain a sufficient understanding of the importance of the work, and has not grasped it as a major affair. For a long time the committee has gone no further than issuing general calls. Many leading cadres do not like planned parenthood. Many leading cadres in the provincial organs have taken the lead in producing an excessive number of children. A deputy secretary of the county CCP committee who already had four children had a fifth last year. The wife of the director of the county CCP committee's organization department works in the county planned parenthood office. She had her fifth child in 1977. The director of the Public Health Bureau, who already had seven children, remarried last year and has now produced an eighth. In addition, the county CCP committee has failed to commend and reward certain people who have practiced planned parenthood. The county has not issued a single one child pledge certificate. On the contrary, cadres who have an excess number of children have actually been promoted.

The problems in planned parenthood work in Zhijin County have yet to be solved. It is hoped that the county CCP committee and the departments concerned will rapidly organize forces and take decisive action to put things right and do a good job of planned parenthood work.

XINHUA REPORTER ON SICHUAN SPRING FARMING

HK250917 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 80 p 1

[XINHUA NEWS AGENCY dispatch from Chengdu 18 April: "Only By Having Stable Policies Can We Achieve a Continued Increase in Production--Sichuan Continues To Implement Policies, Promotes Spring Farming and Strives To Reap a Comprehensive Bumper Harvest"]

[Text] XINHUA reporter Cao Guanghui [2580 0342 2547] reports: A responsible comrade of the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee said at a recent meeting: To promote spring farming and reap a continued and comprehensive bumper agricultural harvest this year, we must maintain the stability and continuity of the basic rural policies. Only by having stable policies and setting people's minds at rest can we achieve a continued increase in agricultural production.

In accordance with this spirit, party organizations at all levels in Sichuan Province are grasping the strengthening and improving of party leadership and further implementing the party's rural policies as an important link in promoting spring farming. Under the leadership of leading cadres of prefectural and county CCP committees, over 6,500 cadres from Daxian, Mianyang, Yibin and Nanchong prefectures have gone right to the frontline of spring farming to propagate and implement the central authorities' two documents on agriculture and the relevant measures adopted by the provincial CCP committee, to assist basic-level units in establishing and perfecting all type of production responsibility systems and to maintain the stability of policies. The Wenjiang Prefectural CCP Committee has instructed all its subordinate counties and communes to hold short-term training courses. As a result, the whole prefecture has set off a fervent upsurge in further studying and stressing policies.

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ATOMIC POWER PROJECT UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN WESTERN BEIJING

OW251434 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Comrades: This station's correspondents (Ren Baohuo), (Hu Xuewen) and (Chui Xinxu) recently paid a visit to a certain regiment of the Beijing Garrison Command which has been working hard in the capital's western suburbs. They were deeply impressed by the garrison fighters' deeds in striving to contribute to the four modernizations at their own work posts. Now we broadcast their report on this visit entitled: "They are Broad-Minded and Have a Lofty Ideal."

One day when we stepped into a certain scientific experiment station, we immediately saw the main building of an atomic energy power project. Talking about the high speed construction of this building, the workers said that the main factor was the energetic support offered by the truck company of this regiment.

HEBEI EDUCATION WORK CONFERENCE OUTLINES GOALS

HK250457 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The Hebei Provincial People's Government's education work conference closed on the afternoon of 16 April. The main topic of discussion of this conference was the development of rural education, and the emphasis was on studying the problems of putting 5 years' universal primary education into effect as soon as possible. The conference also studied the problems of restructuring secondary education and of spare-time education for peasants. Responsible comrades of education administrative departments at and above county level attended the conference.

The conference held: Putting universal primary education into effect as soon as possible is an important aspect in the education departments' implementation of the principle of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement and is also an important strategic task of the education front. All the participating comrades seriously analyzed the situation of the province's primary education and unanimously held: Since smashing the gang of four, the province's primary education has been improving to a considerable extent, with steady progress in the quality and quantity of education. However, primary education has still not yet become universal, and this situation is even more noticeable in some newly developed areas and old liberated areas.

The conference demanded: The province's rate of schoolage children attending school must be over 95 percent before 1983, with the rate of consolidation over 90 percent. Before 1985, we must insure that over 85 percent of the students meet the stipulated demand of the outline for primary education; 5 years' universal education.

All the participating comrades also exchanged experience in restructuring rural secondary education and held: We must reform the current structure of secondary education since it is unitary and seriously out of joint with the demands for agricultural modernization. We must appropriately lower the proportion of full-time senior middle schools, and revive and set up some agricultural middle schools and technical schools.

The conference demanded: All places must concentrate forces to grasp trial-points and fulfill the task of restructuring secondary education within 3 to 5 years in order to make education meet the demands of the development of the national economy. The conference pointed out: All places must attach importance both to general education for all and also to spare-time education for workers and peasants. It is necessary to promote the work of eliminating illiteracy through launching activities of learning culture and technology and run well a number of year-round evening schools to improve the scientific, cultural and technological standards of all the basic-level cadres and educated youth.

The provincial education work conference held: It is necessary to strengthen party leadership in order to fulfill the above tasks. CCP committees and government at all levels must grasp education as a major affair. We must further implement the party's policy on intellectuals, be enthusiastically concerned for and assist the teachers in improving their political and professional knowledge, and work hard to solve their problems in work and daily life. It is necessary to solve the low salary problem of teachers in schools run by the people, and raise their salary to a level that is generally not lower than the average income of medium-grade laborers in their local production teams. We must try by every possible means to mobilize the socialist activism of all the teachers.

Responsible comrades of the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee and the provincial people's government Guo Zhi, Yin Zhe, (Xu Chunxiang), Wu Qingcheng, Li Feng, and Xu Ruilin attended the meeting. Comrades Guo Zhi, Yin Zhe and Xu Ruilin delivered speeches at the meeting.

RENMIN RIBAO ON DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST TIANJIN COUNTY OFFICIAL

OW251138 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1637 GMT 24 Apr 80

["Text" of RENMIN RIBAO 25 April Commentator's article: "View 'Refusal To Act' From Ma Shukui's Mistake"]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Apr--Comrade Ma Shukui, secretary of the Ji County CCP Committee, openly refused to act on the instructions of the Tianjin municipal party committee and the concerned department of the party Central Committee on redressing the injustice to Liu Baojin, thereby causing adverse effects. Recently, the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee decided to relieve him of his post for self-examination and required the Ji county party committee to promptly organize the forces to conduct reinvestigations into all the frame-ups and raise and wrong cases throughout the county so as to do the rehabilitation work well. This decisive measure was taken by the Tianjin municipal party committee to uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts and correcting mistakes whenever discovered as advocated by Comrade Mao Zedong. It is completely necessary and has won the people's support.

As a county party committee secretary, Ma Shukui distorted facts and framed a comrade with false charges, thus preventing Liu Baojin from having his injustice redressed for some 10 years. This was a serious mistake. After the "gang of four" was smashed, Mao Shukui had many opportunities to correct this mistake. Since the 11th party congress, the party Central Committee has repeatedly emphasized the necessity of redressing frameups and false and wrong cases. The third plenary session of the party Central Committee, which was of historical significance, redressed large numbers of important wrong cases and clearly pointed out the necessity of resolutely accomplishing the work of redressing frameups and false and wrong cases. The Tianjin municipal party committee and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission also concluded after conducting on-the-spot investigations that the case of Liu Baojin was a frameup, and directed the Ji County CCP Committee to redress it. However, taking advantage of his position and power, Ma Shukui refused to act as directed. His act of flagrantly opposing superior party committees and boycotting the implementation of policy is not permitted by party discipline.

As an advancing unit of the proletariat, our party is a fighting organization with unified will and action. As soon as its line, principles and policies are laid down and its resolutions adopted, they must be resolutely carried out, and no party member is allowed to boycott them. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" advocated "kicking off party committees to make revolution" and peddled "acting directly against them." This seriously damaged the party to the degree of almost paralyzing it.

"Refusal to act" is a manifestation of the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line pursued by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in the minds of certain of our comrades. After the "gang of four" was smashed, the party Central Committee made great efforts to consolidate the party. As a result, the party's line, principles and policies as well as the series of policy decisions have won the support of the whole party and the people throughout the country.

The principle of democratic centralism that the "individual party member is subordinate to the party organization, the minority is subordinate to the majority, the lower level is subordinate to the higher level and the entire party is subordinate to the Central Committee" is being restored. This is the main trend. However, a handful of party organizations, mainly their individual leaders, have cast doubt upon the party Central Committee's line, principles and policies, or even been discontented. While they dare not "act directly against them," they have chosen to "refuse to act" as required or to "play for time." Particularly in redressing frameups and false and wrong cases, they have refused to confess to the frameups they themselves took part in, have repeatedly refused to act in accordance with instructions and have stalled for time. As a result, these cases have remained unsolved year after year. Though these people are few in number, they possess a certain amount of power. As long as they stand in the way, it will be impossible to implement the party Central Committee's policies and to bring the masses' enthusiasm into play. Under these circumstances, how can the four modernizations be achieved with one heart and one mind?

From Ma Shukui's refusal to act we can conclude that he felt secure--without fear--just because he had strong backing and followers, and that Ji County had become the "kingdom of the Ma family." Precisely for this reason, Ma Shukui dared to oppose the party Central Committee and the Tianjin municipal party committee and presided over an enlarged session of the county party committee at which a resolution that "there is nothing to correct or redress in the Liu Baojin case" was adopted.

This act of setting up a party organization at a certain level against a party committee at a higher level calls for studying. It reminds us of the seriousness of the situation in which in certain organizations of our party the people submit to the power and influence of the number one leaders instead of being subordinate to truth and the Central Committee. It also tells us that though Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were overthrown, the pernicious influence of their organizational line in forming factions and gangs still exists, and certain small factions and cliques, or even certain surviving forces of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," still unite together to measure their strength with us and erode the body of our party. This problem requires our special attention.

The fifth plenary session of the party Central Committee placed the party's organizational line as an important item on the party's agenda. On the one hand, while we should vigorously train and select successors and promote middle-aged and young cadres who honestly and wholeheartedly support and implement the party's line, principles and policies, have both ability and political integrity and are in their prime, we must, on the other hand, reshuffle those who are of two minds toward the party, refuse to carry out the party's line, principles and policies, and have shown no repentance after prolonged education. This is a major question entailing who should hold the leadership of the party and state organizations at all levels. We can never treat it lightly and let those who are at odds with the party occupy the vacant seats, nor can we let the surviving forces of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" sneak into our leading bodies.

People like Ma Shukui who flagrantly refuse to act as required are of course extremely few in number. However, they are not the only ones. As we understand, the majority of the recent visitors from the localities appealing to the higher authorities for help are making repeated visits.

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Among them there are troublemakers who should be subjected to serious education, including necessary administrative measures. However, many cases which should have been or can be solved remain unsolved because of refusal to act as required, or delays on the part of the handlers. It is therefore clear that in redressing frameups and false and wrong cases, failure to act in accordance with the party Central Committee's policies remains a problem that cannot be neglected. We earnestly hope that comrades who refuse to act as required conscientiously study the documents of the third, fourth and fifth plenary sessions of the party Central Committee, draw a clear demarcation line with the ultraleftist line pursued by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," firmly carry out the principle of seeking truth from facts and correcting mistakes whenever discovered, and proceed to redress, as early as possible, all the frameups and false and wrong cases that should be redressed. If they continue in their refusal, they must consider the outcome.

The party Central Committee's line, principles and policies are firm and unswerving and must be implemented. Continued refusal will not be permitted by the party and the people. Do not expect your friends to help you in refusing to act as required; that is unreliable. Any alliance forced on the basis of power and selfish interests will dissolve in a moment like ice and snow under the sunshine of truth. Over the past few years, the party Central Committee has given you systematic guidance, observed and helped you, and the masses have also patiently awaited the results. Today the people can of course still wait, but not indefinitely. The suspension of Ma Shukui for self-examination serves as a warning. Party cadres at all levels, particularly leading cadres, must unswervingly implement the party's line, principles and policies. If they refuse to act as required and fail to do so after repeated education, there is no other way but to replace them with those who are willing.

Bringing order out of chaos and realizing the four modernizations are the current great historical trends in China. All comrades loyal to the party and the people should consciously stand in the van of this historical trend and contribute all their efforts.

Further XINHUA Comment

OW250926 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1718 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, 24 Apr--In order to conscientiously implement the decision of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee on handling frameups and false and wrong cases and enforcing party discipline, on 21 April the Tianjin Municipal CCP committee made a decision on handling the errors committed by Comrade Ma Shukui [7456 2885 7608], secretary of the Jixian County CCP Committee, in redressing the frameup against Liu Baojin [0491 1405 6855].

The decision points out: Comrade Liu Baojin, former party secretary of the Banjun commune in Jixian, was expelled from the party after being erroneously branded a "degenerate element." During the early period of the Great Cultural Revolution, he was again accused of being a "bad element" and an "active counterrevolutionary." He was arrested and imprisoned, dismissed from public office and returned to his native place to undergo reform through supervised labor. Later in 1973 he was sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment. Comrade Liu Baojin had been seriously persecuted over the past more than 10 years. The result of an investigation, however, found that this was a frameup. This frameup was the product of the "leftist" ideological trend and the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." But Comrade Ma Shukui should be held responsible primarily for some key issues. The decision and the authorization for Comrade Liu Baojin's arrest in 1966 and for sentencing him to 7 years' imprisonment in 1973 were made under Comrade Ma Shukui's direction.

After the downfall of the "gang of four," especially after the Central Committee made an important decision for solving the Tianjin question, Comrade Ma Shukui again found an excuse in 1978 to imprison Comrade Liu Baojin for 118 days and continued to persecute him.

After the party's third plenary session, the Central Committee repeatedly stressed that it is imperative to redress frameups, rehabilitate false cases and rectify wrong cases and to implement policies. For nearly a year, the municipal CCP committee and the central departments concerned have earnestly investigated the repeated appeals by Comrade Liu Baojin and found that the Jixian County CCP Committee had committed errors in handling the case of Comrade Liu Baojin; they instructed the Jixian County CCP Committee to review the case promptly and redress it. But Comrade Ma Shukui paid no heed, refused to take action and openly resisted the instructions of the Central Committee and the policy of the party's third plenary session. He said: In implementing the policy of the municipal CCP committee's policy on dealing with people, a rightist tendency has [developed] and there are "sings that the winds are blowing." With Ma Shukui personally presiding over an enlarged meeting of the municipal CCP committee, he put forth a formal resolution listing all the errors made in handling Comrade Liu Baojin as correct.

After hearing repeated criticism and requests by leading comrades of the municipal CCP committee and the central departments concerned, Comrade Ma Shukui finally announced that he would push for Comrade Liu Baojin's rehabilitation; yet he did not distinguish between right and wrong and refused to assume responsibility to eliminate the pernicious influence; he truly did not effect genuine rehabilitation at all. Such an attitude by Comrade Ma Shukui is gravely wrong and cannot be permitted by party discipline.

To insure that the guidelines of the party's third plenary session are consistently enforced and the party policies implemented, the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee made the following decisions:

1. Comrade Ma Shukui shall be suspended for investigation;
2. The county CCP committee shall thoroughly rehabilitate Comrade Liu Baojin countywide, eliminate the pernicious influence and redeem his reputation;
3. The Jixian County CCP Committee shall be instructed to raise its awareness through handling the Comrade Liu Baojin frameup case and to promptly organize forces to review all frameups and false and wrong cases in the county and make rehabilitation work a success.

The decision stressed: The Jixian County CCP Committee and CCP committees at all levels throughout the municipality should draw an appropriate lesson from this case. It is imperative to earnestly implement the line, principles and policies formulated by the CCP Central Committee, strictly abide by the party's principle of democratic centralism and implement the party's policies in a down-to-earth way. Those who openly resist the party's line, principles and policies and feign compliance, and those who seriously undermine democratic centralism shall be checked on expeditiously and severely dealt with.

CHEN WEIDA ATTENDS TIANJIN EDUCATION WORK CONFERENCE

HK250448 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] A work conference on education was held by the Tianjin municipal party committee from 9 to 13 April. The conference seriously studied the spirit of the 5th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and the national conference on education work. It analyzed the situation of education work in Tianjin, discussed plans for implementing the policy of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement, and deliberated on ways to strengthen and improve the leadership of party committees at all levels in education work.

Responsible comrades of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committee including Chen Weida, Huang Zhigang, Liu Gang, Wang Yifu and Bai Hua attended the meeting. Comrade Chen Weida made an important speech and Comrade Liu Gang gave the summation report on persisting in the leadership of the party in education, strengthening political and ideological work and cultivating talented people who are both Red and expert for the four modernizations.

The conference expressed the opinion that since the smashing of the gang of four and particularly since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, the masses of workers on the education front in the city have done a great deal of work and attained notable achievements. There has been a substantial change in the situation. Education has entered a period of flourishing development, the most significant expressions of which are: Party committees at the municipal, district and county levels have strengthened their leadership in education; the campaign of exposure, criticism and investigation has developed in depth and breadth, enabling people to distinguish right from wrong politically, ideologically and organizationally; the rehabilitation of a great number of miscarriages of justice has been done and the work of correcting cases involving people erroneously classified as rightists has basically been completed; the party's policies on intellectuals and cadres are gradually being implemented, and this has mobilized the enthusiasm of teachers and cadres; leadership at all levels in schools has been readjusted and strengthened and there has been a continuous increase in the number of leading cadres who persist on the socialist road and who have professional skills and abilities; the provisional working rules for primary and middle schools and universities have been implemented and put into practice, and a series of rules and regulations have been formulated; order in teaching has been rectified, and the quality of instruction has improved; ideological and political work among students has been strengthened, and there has been a notable change in the atmosphere, discipline and appearance of the school, and a moral atmosphere of learning from Lei Feng, striving to be "three-good" students and observing civilized behavior and politeness has started to form, as a result of which the crime rate among students greatly declined.

The conference held: During the years of turmoil after the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, education work in the city suffered devastating blows from Lin Biao, the gang of four and their agents in Tianjin. Considering the fact that education work started late and from a very low point, the achievements attained so far should be fully recognized. However, it must also be seen that the present situation of the education front in the city is still a long way from meeting the requirements of the four modernizations. There will be many difficulties and problems on the road ahead. This point must be borne in mind and given ample attention.

The conference must in the spirit of hard struggle and enterprise, unite and work hand in hand to strive for the development of education work in the city in order to accelerate the pace of producing talented people for the four modernizations.

The comrades attending the meeting heard and discussed the report of the municipal higher education committee on doing the work of higher education well to produce talented people who are both Red and expert for the four modernizations, and the report of the municipal culture and education committee on improving popular education to make contributions toward the cultivation of talented people for the four modernizations. They also conducted discussions and deliberations on the following topics: how to strengthen and improve the leadership of the party in the schools; how to strengthen ideological and political work among students; ways to improve teacher-training; the popularization of primary education; and the establishment of branch schools of universities. A total of more than 700 people attended the conference, including responsible comrades of various departments, committees and offices of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees; responsible comrades of education departments of the municipality, districts and counties and of institutes of higher education; representatives of key primary and middle schools, units of factories, mines and enterprises which operate schools, special-grade teachers and model classroom teachers; and representatives of the municipal federation of trade unions, the CYL committee and the women's federation.

WEN WEI PO ON LIMITING CCPCC MEMBERSHIP TO 15 YEARS

HK260528 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 26 Apr 80 p 6

["Random Talk on the News" column by Chao Tung: "Fifteen-Year Central Committee Membership"]

[Excerpts] According to reports on Deng Xiaoping's talk with Japanese friends and other reports from foreign correspondents in Beijing, the CCP Central Committee has stipulated that its members may serve for only 3 terms, each term lasting 5 years, or a total of 15 years.

Generally speaking all the members of the Central Committee are over 30-years-old, and if they serve for 15 years they will then be in their 50's and 60's. Unless the circumstances are exceptional, they will then automatically give up their Central Committee membership, which will be taken over by younger people. If this measure is implemented the replacement of the older generation by the younger can proceed automatically, and there will be no disruption due to changes in personnel. Young people with talent will also have the chance to rise to Central Committee membership and will no longer be obstructed by the seniority ranking caused by the lifelong service system. The average age of the cadre force will gradually decrease, and the work efficiency of government departments will also be effectively enhanced.

The lifelong service system of high-ranking leaders bears the scars of feudalism and is not compatible with socialist public ownership of the means of production. Due to the requirements of work, high-ranking leaders possess political and economic leadership powers, and if they possess these powers for life without being restrained by the people's will, they will fall into the mire of the feudal society power structure, and private possession of power will insure. How can their powers of disposal of the means of production, that is, their powers to dismiss and elect cadres who control the means of production on behalf of the proletariat, be expressed?

Speaking purely from the personnel system, certain people have held high positions in the party and government for too long. This turns into a system of holding posts for life, without transfers, promotion or demotion; there is no effort to compare how well or badly they perform; there is no socialist emulation; the work of the government departments can only be permanently carried out in accordance with the ability, work style, learning, and work methods of their chiefs; and there is no motive force for carrying out reform and innovation. If the term of service is fixed, with new chiefs periodically taking over, the thinking of the cadre force will be enlivened, work reforms will be carried out and work performance will be evaluated and rewarded or punished as appropriate. This will help to mobilize the cadres' urge for improvement and their creativity.

The stipulation that terms of office should not exceed 15 years will stimulate the high-ranking cadres to make efforts to master technology and knowledge relevant to the four modernizations and to rely on true talent instead of official airs for their livelihood.

What should a Central Committee member do when his term of office expires when he is in his 50's? He can go back to his own speciality, to work as a professor, an expert, or a manager. China which is currently carrying out the four modernizations is short of talent, and these high-ranking civil servants who have been working in public affairs possess abundant experience and knowledge; many units will compete to employ them.

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